The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1874. NUMBER 353.

DRY GOODS.

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Continued until every article is sold. COME EARLY in the morning and avoid the RUSH.

MANDEL BROTHERS

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Between State and Dearborn-sts.

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The Transcontinental Brand.

THE DEVOE M'F'G CO., Prop'rs, New York.

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Safe beyond all chance—Urgently recommended to general use by the N. Y. Fire Commissioners and Fire Insurance Co.'s—Common coal oil is not safe under all circumstances or careless use—Devoe's Brilliant Oil is safe under any circumstances or use—Used in more than 100,000 homes and factories for the last six years without an accident or a fire—The finest illuminator in the world—Does not smoke nor smell nor crust the wick—Will burn to the last drop in the wick without refilling—Burns in the ordinary coal oil lamps—The cans in which the oil is put up for family use should be seen to be appreciated—Send for circular or call at

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)........9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until........8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)........10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday........9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday........7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday........9 a. m.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

Four Sailings Every Week.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
From Boston every Tuesday and Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130 in gold.
Round-trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage Passage at lowest rates.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN......Aug 29 | PEMBROKE......Sept 12
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $65 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff............$33.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

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New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA..................Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, August 19
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.
JOHN E. EARLE,
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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 67 South Clark-st., Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Sat., July 18 | Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore and M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROADS.

Via MICH. CENT. G. W. & ERIE RY'S

Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coach



FOR NEW YORK, 5.15 p. m. Daily.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

TEALL & FISHER,

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

148 LaSalle-st.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Assets..................$1,800,000

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets..................$700,000

STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets..................$400,000

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.

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Cash Assets..................$275,000

OSWEGO AND ONONDAGA FIRE INS. CO.

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Cash Assets..................$250,000

Parties seeking good insurance, would do well to give us a call, as the policy of the above-named companies is, and always has been, small lines and well distributed.

TEALL & FISHER,
148 LaSalle-st.

INSURANCE!

THE

Boston Underwriters,

OF BOSTON,

COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN COMPANIES:

ELIOT INSURANCE CO.,
FIREMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., and
WASHINGTON FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Cash Assets, $1,500,000

Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, and the better class of Fire Risks generally.

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114 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

To Express Companies.

STABLE TO RENT,

Near Pacific Hotel. Two-story and basement; brick; will accommodate 50 horses in basement. Apply to
E. BRAINARD,
156 Washington-st., Room 36.

STOLEN.

CAUTION!

Fifty-five bonds of the Union Hide and Leather Company, numbered from fifty-one to one hundred and five, inclusive, not fully executed, have been stolen. All parties are cautioned against negotiating them.

J. W. OAKLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bigelow Bros. & Stone is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JAS. L. BIGELOW is authorized to collect all notes and accounts due said firm.
EDWARD A. BIGELOW,
JAMES L. BIGELOW,
Chicago, July 29, 1874. THEODORE STONE.

The manufacture and sale of Soda Apparatus heretofore carried on by the above-named firm will hereafter be conducted by the Bigelow Fountain Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital of $50,000. EDWARD A. BIGELOW, President. JAMES L. BIGELOW, Treasurer. THEODORE STONE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Brayton, Wm. King and George King, under the firm of Brayton, King & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.
W. H. BRAYTON,
WILLIAM KING,
August 1, 1874. GEORGE KING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trade Mark. Perfection. A Mother's Invention. BABY An Automatic Bolder and Jumper.

Delightful device for home happiness; neither Beecher nor Tilton ever had one. Sold at Toy Stores and at Factory, 50 Gano-st., near Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st. Prices, $4 upward. Send for circulars. OCC. MFG. CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A Wholesale and Retail Bottling Establishment, doing a large city and country trade. Will bear strict investigation. Must be sold this week. C. D. PAUL & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TRUCK.

I want to buy at once a good second-hand truck for one horse. Must buy cheap for cash.
F. S. HANSON,
145 and 147 West Lake-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

Sheldon Springs, Sheldon, Vt.

Eight miles east of St. Albans. Mineral Water and Baths. Pure Air. Excellent Table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low. Open May until December.

BEECHER--TILTON.

Moulton's Statement Submitted to the Committee.

Its Purport Supposed to Be Pretty Well Known.

Documents Produced Without Note or Comment.

Moulton Fearful of Sinking Himself in the Ruin.

He Refrains from Enlarging upon the Facts in His Possession.

Something More from Frank Carpenter and Mrs. Hooker.

Was Mrs. Tilton in Want?---Tilton's Father and Mother on the Rack.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Mr. Moulton's testimony went into the Committee at 3 o'clock to-day. It will be given out by Mr. Moulton, who will have no tricks of the Committee with him. Mr. Moulton said yesterday that but two men in the world had seen it—Gen. Butler and himself. Money is being actively introduced into the case in favor of Beecher. He has now three lawyers, and it is well known that one of them is employed to make public opposition.

MR. AND MRS. TILTON.

The legal adviser of Mr. Tilton and his friends are pressing him to dismiss from his mind the last idea that he can ever live with his wife. By a number she is believed to have married Tilton after her relations with Beecher began.

THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF TILTON'S POSITION accumulates in discoveries of letters and other suggestive matters, and against Beecher. It is extending to fearful reminiscences or calumnies compromising him with other women. Mrs. Tilton made a will some time ago, which I have read. There is a bequest in it of a carnelian ring to Susan B. Anthony. She leaves something to Maverick, too, who took the responsibility of prematurely publishing Tilton's case. Although there are diamonds and many valuable articles left in the will, she seems to put most stress upon four religious books, two of which are Beecher's. It is apparent more and more by the study of this case that Mrs. Tilton's extravagant religious nature and superappreciation of Beecher drew both her and him into the whirlpool, and probably sent Tilton off into impatient vagaries. They are prevaricating, conspiring, and seeking Tilton's ruin.

The New York press, for various reasons, continues to uphold Beecher. The great body of the public are immovably opposed to him.

[To the Associated Press.]

THAT STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Frank Moulton was before the Beecher Investigating Committee about an hour to-day. One-half the time was consumed in reading his statement, and the remainder in cross-examination. Mr. Moulton said to a reporter that his statement would make about three-quarters of a column, but this is not believed to include the documents submitted to the Committee. An arrangement was entered into between the Committee and Mr. Moulton that the statement should not be made public until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the injunction of secrecy will be removed, and copies will be furnished to the press.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* extra to-night says that Moulton in his statement before the Committee said that he was prepared to submit the originals of the letters cited by Mr. Tilton in his statement, but apart from doing that he had no statement to make. His part in this business, he added, had been that of peace-maker, and that role he proposed to adhere to. Of the gossip that had come to his ears in any way he had resolved to say nothing. If Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were determined to fight, he could not prevent them, but he was resolved to add no fuel to the flame. The letters of which Mr. Moulton promises to supply the originals are only those that Tilton quotes from in his statement.

THE COMMITTEE

will hold an informal meeting for consultation at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and hold a formal session in the evening, at Mr. Storrs' residence, to take testimony and perhaps close the investigation.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 8.

The following is a detailed history of Mrs. Hooker's connection with Mr. Beecher's case, as furnished by Mr. Beecher's friends and printed in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Mrs. Isabella Hooker, Mr. Beecher's sister, is the wife of Mr. John Hooker, a lawyer by profession, living at Hartford, Conn. She had been long identified with the woman suffrage movement, and held on that subject advanced views. When the division occurred between the two wings of the female suffragists, Mrs. Hooker cast her lot with that branch represented by Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. H. B. Stanton, and Miss Anthony. Her whole life became engaged, and no more earnest advocate of the true cause of woman, as she believed it to be, could anywhere be found. Her intimacy with Mrs. Woodhull, in particular, became very close, and the full power of this remarkable woman's fascinations were exerted upon her, and exerted successfully. Mrs. Hooker learned from Mrs. Woodhull the story of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, published in her paper on the 23d of November, 1872, and which Mrs. Woodhull had obtained unquestionably mainly from Theodore Tilton. It is safe to assume that Mrs. Hooker believed the story. In November, 1872, Mrs. Woodhull published her scandal to the world, and as one result was arrested and lodged in jail. The object of Mrs. Woodhull's publication is now and for a long time has been apparent to the world. When Mr. Beecher declined to identify himself with the advanced free-lovers, with whom Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton associated themselves, the Woodhull gang resolved to destroy him.

"Every effort had been put forth by these people, including Tilton and Moulton, to induce Mr. Beecher to go with them to preside over the Steinway Hall meeting, and to give them the support of his great name, and these efforts had failed. The object of the Woodhull publication was to ruin Mr. Beecher, and in pursuance with that plan it was determined to make use of Mr. Beecher's sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker.

"How far that plan succeeded remains to be told. When Mrs. Woodhull found herself in jail, Mrs. Hooker was completely under her influence. She believed Victoria to be a pure-minded, virtuous, noble woman, who had been made a martyr to her principles. She repeatedly spoke of her as a great-hearted, tender, pure woman, who was suffering for the cause of women. She believed the American women should rally to her support. She more openly espoused the Woodhull cause, and so extreme did she become in the expression of her opinions that her family began to have fears of her sanity. The advanced free-lovers exerted their influence upon her personally and by letter. They appealed to her chivalrous devotion to the cause; they besought her to come forward and defend it even at the expense of her brother and her family. To their influences Mrs. Hooker yielded. In her morbid state of mind she wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher on this subject, to which he replied in a kind and gentlemanly manner, realizing, as the whole family had for some time, that Mrs. Hooker's mental balance was in danger of being disturbed. A short time after this Mr. Beecher received another letter from her in which she declared her intention to come to Brooklyn, obtain from him a public confession of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, together with one from Mrs. Tilton, mount the pulpit at the regular Sunday services, read the confession, after which Mr. Beecher should retire, and she would take his place and preach to the Plymouth congregation. Before replying to this letter, Mr. Beecher took it to a friend and adviser, who assured him it was the production of an insane woman, of one in danger of an acute paroxysm of mania, and he advised him to go to her and, without contradicting her, by appeals to her sisterly affections, induce her to go quietly home. Mr. Beecher acted on this advice. He wrote to Mrs. Hooker that he would meet her in New York, and they met. At the interview he had a long conversation with her, and treating her precisely as though she were a child in error, he endeavored to show her the folly of her course. Knowing her peculiar weaknesses, Mr. Beecher succeeded in his effort, and Mrs. Hooker became quiet.

"While Mrs. Hooker was in New York, Mr. Theodore Tilton also went to see her, having heard of her expressions of her belief in the truth of the Woodhull scandal. Tilton then confronted Mrs. Hooker with a most positive and violent denial of Woodhull's statement with reference to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. He warned her against her proposed action in proclaiming belief in Mr. Beecher's guilt, and even went so far as to threaten her if she persisted in making a public disturbance.

"Mrs. Hooker's case, with all the attendant circumstances, was then privately laid before Dr. Butler, a celebrated alienist, formerly of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. Dr. Butler gave it as his professional opinion that the advice given to and acted upon by Mr Beecher was correct; that Mrs. Hooker was clearly laboring under monomania, brought on by over-excitement and long-continued occupation of the mind on one subject. She was a lady of a very enthusiastic temperament, and peculiarly susceptible to excitement. Mrs. Woodhull had made her the victim of her fascinations, had appealed to her feeling of chivalrous devotion to the cause of woman, and had so wrought upon her that her brother and friends, both in the family and in the neighborhood, felt that she was liable at any moment to break down under the excitement and become insane. All the women of advanced social views were appealing to her to support Mrs. Woodhull, whom they represented as lying in prison a martyr to the cause, and they constantly urged her to come forward and show that she could even sacrifice her family for the good of that cause. Under this pressure she became sleepless, was intensely excited, and at last convinced herself that it was her duty to interfere in Mrs. Woodhull's behalf and in behalf of the cause, publicly by denouncing her brother, whom these unscrupulous free-love advocates had determined to destroy.

"A gentleman and personal friend of Mrs. Hooker, with whom she has had many conversations, and who has seen all the papers relating to this matter in the possession of Mrs. Hooker, has said that, to his mind, there is in those papers the strongest possible evidence of Mr. Beecher's innocence, except Mr. Beecher's own statements. Mrs. Hooker's relatives and friends do not in any sense hold her responsible for her participation in this painful affair. They hold that in her state of mind, while under the control of Mrs. Woodhull, she did what, in a healthy mental condition, she would have shrunk from with the greatest horror. Mrs Hooker and her husband are now in Europe.

"During their correspondence and connection with Mrs. Hooker, Mr. Beecher counseled with Mr. Francis D. Moulton, as he did in all the matters relating to Mr. Tilton. To Mr. Moulton Mr. Beecher confided these letters of Mrs. Hooker in trust, as well as all papers relating to this whole affair. He did not want to keep them in his own house; and Mr. Moulton had assured Mr. Beecher frequently that he could best manage Mr. Tilton in all these matters, leaving Mr. Beecher with less anxiety in his mind. Mr. Moulton has since then retained in his possession all the letters and documents relating to the affair which are in existence."

FRANK CARPENTER.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The *Journal* this evening contains a long interview with F. B. Carpenter. While refusing to furnish a copy of his letter to the Investigating Committee, he gave the points of it as follows:

First—The Committee as constituted is unfair to Mr. Tilton. He has no representation in it, nor has he counsel before it. In the nature of the case the decision of the Committee, whatever it may be, is not likely to be accepted as final.

Second—What is now required by the public is the truth and absolute justice to all. In his judgment this can only be secured before a court of law, where he will hold himself in readiness at any time to appear.

Speaking of Mrs. Tilton's examination, he said: "I read her statement through carefully, and can truly say it was as surprising and incredible to me as a story in the 'Arabian Nights' or John Locke's *Discoveries in the Moon*. Nothing I ever saw during my visits, or in my acquaintance with Mr. or Mrs. Tilton, makes it even supposable that such a state of things existed or could exist. Until this trouble came I was accustomed to think of them as exceptionally happy and devoted to each other. In common with many of his friends, I was grieved at the terrible mistake in judgment shown by Mr. Tilton's advocacy of and association with Mrs. Woodhull. But while I deplored his folly it did not in anywise impair my friendship. There was, after all, an heroic element in the sacrifice he made of which few men are capable. If one-tenth part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony against her husband is true, which from my point of view I cannot credit, then Mr. Beecher was abundantly justified in advising the separation, and I see no occasion for his letter of contrition. In justice to Mr. Tilton, I must say that in all the years of intercourse with him and knowledge of him in his family, I never saw or heard of a deed or word from him to support Mrs. Tilton's allegations. When he was most prosperous and courted, I saw less of him than at any other time. When the change came, and he was in trouble and adversity, I saw more of him, and have never failed in any service of friendship I could render him. If Theodore Tilton is a bad man, then I have been totally deceived. The statement that his wife now makes, if true, makes a character of him of which I fail to recognize any lineament."

WAS MRS. TILTON IN WANT?

From the New York Herald, Aug. 8.

A brief conversation with the grocers of the Tilton family as to whether there was any stint in the family supply complained of by Mrs. Tilton shows, in the language of one of the firm, that "Mr. Tilton was both a liberal and a prompt-paying customer, and at no time need Mrs. Tilton to have been without an abundant supply of food. She could get all she wanted. Mr. Tilton paid whenever it pleased him. Sometimes the bills ran for a month, even longer; but we were never uneasy. He was excellent pay, and we were sorry to lose so good a customer. The purchases were always liberal. Mr. Tilton has paid upward of $200 at a time, and was a first-class customer. He does not owe us a cent. Mrs. Tilton generally made the family purchases, or else the goods were bought in her name; and he, when called upon for settlement, always paid cheerfully."

TILTON'S FATHER AND MOTHER.

A reporter of the New York *Tribune* has interviewed the father and mother of Theodore Tilton, at their home in Keyport, N. J.:

"They spoke freely of the subject occupying all of their thought, although very careful to have it understood tthat they had taken no sides 'as between Theodore or Elizabeth,' and were confident that they loved each other still, whatever might have happened. Mrs. Tilton said that Elizabeth was to her as an own daughter, and she was not willing to believe anything to her discredit.

"And so far as Theodore is concerned," said she, "I have never known anything bad of him, and don't believe the stories that have been told about him. He was as good a boy as any one could wish to have, and not wild and ungovernable as some have represented him to have been. Since he has become a man, of course, I have not known so much about him, but I have always thought him kind and affectionate."

In answer to questions regarding the happiness of her son's home, Mrs. Tilton said:

"I have visited there many times, and if they were not happy then I knew nothing about it. They seemed to love each other very much, and to treat each other as man and wife should. If they were miserable they didn't let me know it. It seems strange that I shouldn't have found it out. But all that I ever heard has been through the newspapers. I have loved Elizabeth, and I think she has loved me, very dearly. If there had been so much unhapiness in her home it seems I should have heard of it from her when she has been here or when I have been in Brooklyn. I always have thought just the opposite—that they were everything to each other."

Mrs. Tilton said further that, when Elizabeth had been there she used to receive letters from Theodore every day, and that she wrote very often to him. "I don't understand it," said she, "and I don't want to talk about it longer."

Mrs. Tilton expressed considerable indignation at the false reports of hereditary insanity in the family. She said they were untrue in almost every particular. She should not be surprised if there had been some queer people in the family, as there were in every other family. "We may all be peculiar. I don't know. But we are not crazy."

Seldom does one hear a father-in-law speak of his adopted daughter as fondly as Mr. Silas Tilton speaks of Elizabeth. They were expressions similar to those of his wife put in a man's language. He has faith in her.

"If she is in fault she is sinned against more than she has sinned. But I will believe nothing," said he; "I don't know what to make of it."

He at first spoke sharply and guardedly, but after a time, when his mind recalled the career of his boy, he conversed earnestly and long, not upon the merits of the case itself so much as of the one actor in it nearest his heart. It was the genuine tribute of a father to a son whom from early boyhood he had marked for great deeds and a noble name. He related the stories of the child, of the first school life, and of later years; how great men had pointed him out as a brilliant student, "the most forcible writer, and the powerful orator of his time."

"Theodore would always do what he believed to be right and true. If he is wrong now there is no malice in him, but he is simply mistaken. If he is right he never would have told the world of it had he not been driven to it by bitter tongues and pens."

Such were some of his thoughts. And then he asked:

"Do they help to crush him by writing falsehoods about him and his family? They tell that his ancestry were insane, when nothing could be more cruelly false. They say his uncle died a drunkard, although he never drank, and that his old father is a drunkard, which is untrue. Do they hope to strike him down by such means?"

Mr. Tilton was asked if it were true, as had been reported, that Theodore had neglected the "old folks" during the past years since he became a writer and lecturer?

"Nothing of the kind," he answered, vehemently; "I have never met Theodore in New York or elsewhere when he did not receive me and treat me affectionately. He has urged me time and again to make visits to his house in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Tilton has been there very often, but I am a home-body, and have seldom been there. Then, too, Theodore has invited me several times during the past few years to travel with him on his lecture trips, one time to the West, another to Maine, and shorter distances. In many ways he has shown remembrance of us, and in no way anything like neglect."

Mr. Tilton remarked again: "Theodore without doubt has his faults, and I guess he made a mistake in associating with the Woodhulls, but that didn't last long, and he will yet recover from its influence. I have had great faith in him and have not given it up yet."

Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are members of the Baptist Church.

WASHINGTON.

The Revised Statutes—Testimony in the Safe-Burglary Case—Inferior Postal Cards—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—A great demand is being made for copies of the statutes which were revised by Congress at its last session. Only fifty copies were printed, and even the Attorney-General has not a copy. The Secretary of State was directed by law to print and issue these revised statutes with marginal notes and references to laws and decisions of the Courts upon various acts contained in the codification. These State Department prints will not be ready earlier than about the 1st of December. In the meantime, the public, especially that portion which is directly interested in the laws, will have to live in ignorance of the laws of the land. It was the intention of Congress to allow no material change in the laws to be made by this revision, but there are said to be numerous errors and changes. The fact should be remembered that this is a revision of all existing laws that have been passed since the establishment of the Government.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

The missing receipt-book which contains signatures of Detectives Whitely and Nettleship on telegrams regarding the safe-burglary has been found. There was a suspicion or supposition that the thing had been intentionally mislaid or destroyed for the purpose of putting out of the reach of the authorities this much of the testimony that was necessary to make complete the safe-burglary investigation. The members of the Congressional Investigating Committee were each written about the book, and the responsibility was finally narrowed down to the clerk and stenographer of the Committee, in whose hands the book and all other important papers were left after the Committee finished using them. The clerk has at last found the book among a lot of cast-off rubbish in the committee-room.

POSTAL CARDS.

Again the admission is made by the Post-Office authorities that the postal cards furnished by the contractors at Springfield, Mass., were inferior in quality to that agreed upon, and the pertinent question is asked, Why is not the contract revoked, and somebody else employed to furnish postal cards? The excuse given by the present contractors that they supply cards at such low rates that they cannot afford to do better than they are doing is deemed insufficient.

EMIGRATION.

A Ohioan en route through here to join the colony from that State which has lately been established near Nokesville on the Virginia Midland Railroad, reports that a Virginia emigration fever prevails to a large degree in the section whence they came, and that large numbers of settlers from there may be expected in Virginia during the coming year.

TIMBER INSPECTION.

A Board of experts of navy officers have been appointed to remeasure and reinspect a large amount of timber at the Washington Navy-Yard, which has already been paid for.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

Navigation on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which was suspended for several days in consequence of a break, has been resumed.

To the Associated Press.

DISTRICT SCHOOL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The new Board of Public School Trustees appointed recently by the District Commission, met to-night. George F. McClellan (white) was elected President, and John H. Brooks (colored), Secretary. Henry Johnson (colored) submitted a resolution for the revision of the rules and discipline of all district schools. S. G. Brown (colored) offered a resolution to divide the District of Columbia into fifteen school district, one for each Trustee, which would give to each Trustee, white and colored, charge over both white and colored schools. These resolutions were referred to a committee of which a colored man is Chairman, and the majority of such committee was in favor of both resolutions. George W. Dyer (white) declared himself in favor of mixed schools. Of the fifteen new members, ten are white and five colored. There was no dissent expressed from Dyer's declaration for mixed schools.

POSTAL VIOLATIONS.

The Post-Office Department has under consideration a case where the Wheeling (Va.) manufacturer of post-office supplies, who is also the publisher of the *Postal Journal*, sent copies of his paper advertising his wares to, it is supposed, nearly all the Postmasters in the United States, taking the publisher's oath, as required by the recent act of Congress. In addition to this he inclosed a small circular 2 by 4, in sheets. The Postmasters receiving the papers are sending them into the Department, with the assurance that they are not subscribers. The penalties are, first, letter postage and $5 on each paper containing the circular, and, second, a fine of $50 on each paper mailed other than to bona fide subscribers; and, thirdly, $50 fine for each officer swearing falsely to the list.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Steamships Frisia, Hohenzollern, Macedonia, India, Colina, and State of Pennsylvania, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Steamships Switzerland, from Antwerp; Spain, from Liverpool, and Maas, from Rotterdam.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—Steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10.—The Finance Committee made a majority report to the Convention to-day in favor of repudiating what is known as the Halford's bond, State aid railroad bonds, and levee bonds.

FOREIGN.

Germany Urges the Powers to Recognize the Spanish Republic.

Rumor that Chief-Justice Cockburn, of England, Will Resign.

Particulars of the Attempt to Assassinate Bismarck at Magdeburg.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A letter from Berlin on the attempted assassination of Bismarck by Kullmann contains the following: "The very first step which the Government takes is to open an attack on the Catholic party. The private dwelling of Christoph Joseph Cremer, the acting editor of the Berlin *Germania*, was searched by the police, who confiscated his letters, manuscripts, and some pamphlets. The next visit of the police, seven in number, was to the house of Legation Counsellor Von Kehler, Secretary of the Mayence Catholic Union, and their booty was considerable—about eighty documents, letters, circulars, and names of members of the Society. On the same evening Herr Von Kehler's work-room was searched, and again, on the following morning, the place of the meeting of the Berlin Catholic Gesellenverein, Union of Journeymen, and the house of the Vicar Spiritual Counsellor Muller, the father of the Catholic societies in Berlin, were searched, and these police inquisitions have been followed by the temporary closing of the Catholic societies of Berlin. One authority states that the number of members of the Catholic Gesellen Unions in Germany is 80,000. Besides these, there are hundreds of other societies, such as the Catholic adult societies, the Catholic young men's societies, the University societies, and societies of women and of children." The connection of Father Hauthaler with the attempted assassination is given as follows: "He had a desire to see Bismarck. He was in Schweinfurth, and not having much money, yet bent on seeing the Chancellor before returning home, he paid a flying visit to Kissingen. He arrived there at early morning, and, since Bismarck does not drive out until 1 o'clock, he had some hours to spare, which he spent in walking up and down the pavement in front of the Prince's houses. In his perambulations he got into conversation with Kullmann, who, too, said he was desirous of seeing the Prince, and they talked together at intervals. At last at 1 o'clock, the crowd grew larger, and Bismarck's carriage was expected every moment. Kullmann stood on the pavement opposite Bismarck's house. Pastor Hauthaler found himself in what he thought was a bad position on the other side of the street. The wagon of the Prince drove out of the yard. Hauthaler, thinking he had not a moment to lose, and being exceedingly short-sighted, ran across the road, but was slightly tripped up in the middle of the road by his long coat, and the Prince's coachman had to reign up suddenly to prevent an accident. At this moment the shot was fired. Hauthaler knew by intuition in what a critical position he had placed himself, and, therefore, his desire to get away as quickly as possible. When Hauthaler left the court, the Justice accompanied him as far as the railroad depot, in order to prove to the outside world the old man's innocence.

"A number of Dortmund gentlemen offer a prize of 1,000 thalers for the best musical composition, with or without words on the Chancellor. Competitors are to send in their work before the 2d of September next."

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Prince Hohenlohe, the German Minister, has informed the Duc de Cazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed because a body of Carlists, numbering 2,000, is marching on that city, and there is not sufficient force to oppose them.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—*Le Constitution* has advices from Spain which represent that Don Alphonso was preparing to make a fresh attack on Teruel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is rumored that Sir Alexander Cockburn will soon resign the Chief Justiceship and be succeeded by Sir William Baliai Britt, formerly Solicitor-General, and now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A London letter says: "There are ugly rumors buzzing about the military-service clubs to the effect that the official news from the Gold Coast is of such a character that another expedition to Ashantee is more than probable."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—A circular note was received from the German Government on Saturday in regard to Spanish affairs. It merely proposes that the Powers take under consideration the expediency of recognizing the Spanish Government.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.—Disastrous floods have occurred in Upper Scinde. Several towns have been washed away.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The publication of the *Levant Times* has been suspended by orders of the Turkish Government for adverse criticisms on the financial administration of the Porte.

THE STORM.

Reports from Northern Illinois and Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, ILL.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 10.—This vicinity was visited last night with a terribly destructive tornado of wind, rain, and hail commencing at Rochelle, crossing Rock River at this place, and winding up at Milledgville. The breadth was about 9 miles and the length about 40. Hail-stones fell larger than goose-eggs, killing calves, turkeys, and hens by the thousands, and destroying corn, and vegetables. At Sanfordville trees were blown down and roofs to houses carried a long distance in the air. At Polo thousands of acres of corn and wheat in stacks were utterly destroyed and leveled with the ground. At Woosung, 5 miles distant, every house was damaged and glass was broken by the wholesale. The damage here was not so extensive, only in North Dixon, where large quantities of windows were broken. The damage to this section is very heavy, estimated by good judges at $300,000.

HUDSON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUDSON, Ill., Aug. 10.—A terrific thunderstorm swept over this township yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. A barn owned by Miss Lizzie Snavely, 2 miles north of this place was set on fire by lightning and consumed with all its contents; total loss about $500. During the storm a cottonwood tree in the same vicinity was shivered to atoms.

TOWANDA, ILL.

TOWANDA, Ill., Aug. 10.—A fearful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain in torrents prevailed yesterday evening at the late camp-meeting near this town, where at least 6,000 people were assembled. The roads were changed from beds of dust to avenues of mud and water. Corn and pastures will be materially and immediately benefited greatly.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 10.—A fearful storm prevailed in the northern and eastern portions of this city last evening. A fierce wind, accompanied with heavy rain and sharp lightning, lasted for several hours. Wheat and haystacks were blown down on every farm for miles around this city.

DULUTH, MINN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—Duluth had a severe hail-storm yesterday, in which $500 worth of glass was destroyed. Another hail-storm visited portions of Meeker County Saturday night, being the second in the week. At Kingston all the standing grain, including corn, was destroyed.

The Grasshoppers in Kansas.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

The grasshoppers, or red-legged locust, have again invaded Kansas, sweeping down over Nebraska from the north and from Colorado on the west. They have already devastated the northwestern and southwestern counties, literally devouring everything. Corn fields have been left bare, trees stripped of their leaves, the grass has been cut clean to the earth, and everything in the shape of vegetation eaten by the countless myriads of this voracious pest.

It would be absurd to attempt to conceal the fact that a terrible calamity has come upon Kansas. The drought this summer has seriously affected the corn and late cereals, and the harvest would have been very small even if it had escaped this latter calamity. But the grasshoppers, wherever they have appeared, have voraciously devoured not only the ears of corn, but the blades upon the stalk. All that was left they have eaten. In nearly half of the counties of the State not a bushel of corn will be produced, and the end is not yet. For this scourge has not ceased its terrible work, and there is now no telling how wide-spread may be the devastation inflicted upon the State. The pests are working steadily and irresistibly east and north. They may cover Eastern and Northern Kansas, as they have the southwestern and northwestern portions of the State, and, eating everything in their course, pass over Missouri into Illinois, as they did in 1866. It takes them only about two or three days to utterly destroy vegetation where they alight, and they advance at the rate of from 20 to 40 miles a day. A strong wind may beat them back, and turn their course, but unless something of this kind should occur we may expect the pests here in a few days.

THE INDIANS.

Civilized Indians Moving off the Reservations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—The Sioux families among the bands which resided along the Mississippi below the St. Croix River and above Lake Pepin, till 1862, are returning to their old haunts, and are generally welcomed back by the whites. They have been converted by missionaries, and have come away from their reservations on the Missouri River, fearing trouble with the hostile bands of their nation.

Fully 100 of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, removed last spring to Nebraska, have returned to their old haunts opposite and near Winona. They declare the country to which they were taken is unhealthy, has no berries nor game, and they were so homesick that they could not stay there.

The Chippewas of the Episcopal Mission at White Earth contributed $56 in the church offertory for the destitute people of the grasshopper regions, and this, notwithstanding that their own small farms produced but poor crops this year, and for two years before were occupied with the same plague.

Two canoe-loads of Chippewas of the Leech Lake villagers came to Minneapolis Saturday to gather herbs and roots used in native medicinal practice, which their traditions declare grow in perfection only along Bassett's Creek, a stream in and near Minneapolis.

The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes Threaten Trouble in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Information from Fort Laramie says the Sioux Indians report that the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them should this be true.

The military are very active, but their movements are kept as quiet as possible, that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half-breeds. Gen. King and the Ninth Infantry headquarters departed for Fort Laramie to-day.

News from the Custer Expedition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 10.—The *Tribune's* extra contains the following from its correspondent accompanying the expedition:

CUSTER'S BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, Aug. 2, via FORT LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 8.—Reached here yesterday. Command in good health and spirits. We have lost two men since the last report, both privates. One was shot by a member of his company, the other died of sickness. A small party of Sioux were met with on the 27th, but there has been no fighting as yet. Since the command struck the Black Hills we have been prospecting in a continuous line in the most beautiful valley man ever looked upon. Here, in Custer Valley, rich mines have been discovered, both placer and quartz digging, and this immense section bids fair to become the Eldorado of America. The march will be resumed on the 6th for the headwaters of the Little Missouri, and from thence to Fort Lincoln.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 10.—Last evening at Mauch Chunk, as a liquor-merchant named Eggers, from New York City, accompanied by Willie Booth, son of the proprietor of the Mansion House, was driving in a carriage, the horse backed off a bridge, throwing the carriage and its occupants a distance of 35 feet upon the rocks below. Eggers was instantly killed, the boy escaping with painful bruises. Mr. Eggers was to have been married in a few days.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A special from Newark, Del., says that as Mr. Edward Norris, nephew of Mrs. Elizabeth Baynard, living near Cooche's Bridge, Del., was crossing the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, at Newark Station, in a carriage containing Willie Hawkins and Sallie Sinon, two orphan children belonging to Mrs. Baynard, Miss Annie Keeley, and her little brother, Daniel, and himself, they were struck by the 4 p. m. train from Philadelphia, killing the horse, demolishing the carriage, and throwing out its occupants. Mr. Norris, aged 30 years, had his left leg broken above the knee, his head and face cut, and received other injuries. Willie Hawkins, aged 15 years, was bruised about the head, and had his collar-bone fractured. Sallie Sinon, aged 17 years, had both her limbs severed above the knee, besides being otherwise injured, causing her death in three hours. Miss Keeley, aged 19 years, had both limbs mangled below the knees, necessitating amputation. Daniel Keeley, aged 4 years, was badly cut about the head and body. Miss Keeley cannot recover.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Probabilities—Over the Upper Lake Region, falling barometer, generally higher temperature, fresh and brisk southwest to southeast winds, and partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer...	Thermometer...	Humidity...	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.73	72	80	S., fresh......	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.74	80	66	S. E., fresh......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.73	78	72	E., fresh......	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.71	74	72	E., fresh......	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.75	74	84	E., fresh......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.74	74	85	E., fresh......	Clear.

Rainfall in 24 hours, .24 in.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Cheyenne	29.91	63	W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.75	74	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.86	71	N. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.70	79	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.85	85	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.89	72	W., brisk	.02	Clear.
Detroit	29.83	74	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.62	68	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.68	82	E., fresh	.05	Clear.
Escanaba	29.80	68	S., gentle	.....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.75	90	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Fort Garry	29.67	66	N., fresh	.....	Threatening
Keokuk	29.63	86	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.60	86	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.68	81	S. E., fresh	.....	Threatening
Marquette	29.75	74	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.83	70	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.42	86	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.85	76	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.37	78	S. W., gentle	.....	Fair.

HOT WEATHER IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10.—The past four days have been the hottest known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 105 degrees, and to-day at 104. The air from the south has the appearance of being driven by a furnace.

CANADA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 10.—Dominion revenue July, $2,147,652; expenditures, $2,280,525.

At a recent meeting of the hardwood manufacturers, held in St. Catherines, a resolution was adopted to curtail the production to one-third last year's quantity, with a view to obtaining better prices. Those present bound themselves to this course.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

Peaceful Death of the Venerable Bishop.

Closing Scenes of a Life of Incessant Religious Labor.

Sketch of His Early Life---His Ministerial Services at the East.

His Election as Bishop of This State---Work in This Diocese.

Controversies with His Presbyters---The Cracraft and Cheney Cases.

His Toils in Behalf of the Cathedral---Canons and Choristers.

Causes of the Difficulties in Which He Was Entangled.

His Great Mental Ability---Acquaintance with Canonical Law.

A Warm Friend and an Unflinching Opponent.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

HIS MENTAL TRAITS.

The venerable Bishop was a man of no ordinary ability. The powers which he showed in his New York pastorate in earlier years, and which caused him to be sought as Bishop of Michigan, and afterwards of Illinois, were widened and ripened by the advancing years. "Age did not wither him, nor custom stale his infinite variety." The special knowledge of the churchman was supplemented in him by the acquirements of the man of the world. With him, general and special culture went hand in hand. The classical attainments of his younger days remained ever green with him.

But his most extensive acquirements lay in the

BUT HIS MOST EXTENSIVE ACQUIREMENTS

lay in the domain of church history and theology. To him the Fathers and the Schoolmen were familiar friends. There was no ecclesiastical point which was not known to him; no branch of canonical law of the Episcopal or the Roman Church that was not at his finger's ends. Never was this rare knowledge more fully tested than in the Cheney trial, where he and the learned counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Judd, astonished the opposition by their intimate acquaintance with a subject with which few churchmen even are thoroughly familiar.

HIS HOME-LIFE

was happy and serene. He lived as became a Bishop, indulging neither in empty ostentation nor a false humility. He lived well, enjoying the comforts of life, which were made for the use of man. His was a hospitable board, where friends were always welcome, and where they loved to linger. Though a hard worker, sparing himself in nothing and knowing little rest, he took that care of himself which enabled him to discharge his manifold duties at an age when most men are mustered out of the service.

THE TROUBLES IN HIS DIOCESE.

In view of these acquirements, of his general ability, his untiring devotion to the duties of his high office, and of a manner which, with his intimates at least, was gentle, charming, and high-bred, it may seem strange to some that his episcopal career should have been distracted by warfare; that dissatisfaction should for a long time have prevailed in his diocese, and that one of the great church trials of modern days should have involved him and one of his diocesans. It may seem strange that the two prominent leaders of the recent dissent from the Episcopal Church, Bishop Cummins and Dr. Cheney, should have been at one time subject to his jurisdiction and involved in conflicts with him.

But the cause of these troubles—and this is said in no disparaging sense—lay not with the Bishop of Illinois himself. He was a man of unyielding firmness—obstinacy his enemies called it, and if persistence in what he deemed right be obstinacy, the word is applicable. He made up his mind to a certain course, not on any impulse of the moment, but because he had studied fully the law of the subject, and he knew that he was right. He had no taste for compromises; with him there was but one right and one wrong, and when he had determined on his course, he followed it unflinchingly to a successful end—for he was almost invariably successful. He had an iron, a terrible persistence, which his opponents raged at, and yet were compelled to yield to. He put down opposition, suppressed revolt, and became at last, after years of contest, what he determined to be when he began, the actual Bishop of Illinois.

HIS EPISCOPAL PRIDE.

Had he been a little more pacificatory, he might have lived a quieter life, and yet it was not in him to yield a hair's breadth where the Church was involved. Of the rights of Henry J. Whitehouse, he thought comparatively little; of those of the Bishop of Illinois, he thought a great deal, and he would not abate a jot or a tittle of them. He believed in the episcopate; he was proud of it; he knew its rights and its duties, and he strove faithfully, even if not always wisely, to defend and perform them. He did not intend to be a nominal Bishop, differing in name only from the priests who surrounded him, the mock head of his clergy. He was their brother, but also their Divinely-ordained superior, pastor, and guide,—a legitimate successor of Peter.

THE LONG SICKNESS OF BISHOP CHASE,

the absence of the newly-elected Bishop from the scene of his future labors, had undoubtedly had their influence in the Diocese of Illinois. They had weakened the prerogatives of the Bishop, and fostered a spirit of undue independence among the clergy. A sort of religious democracy had been created here which was at variance with the law of the Church.

THE NEW BISHOP

found things sadly out of joint. The feeling created by his protracted absence was fostered by his lawful, but not always wise, attempts at reformation. He had not wished the place—no person ever said his "*Nolo Episcopari*" more sincerely but, having accepted the position, he meant to fill it. He did so, taking what he knew to be his own, and hence the warfare. Others might have accomplished the same work without a tithe of the difficulty he met with, but he was not a man to persuade, and to win by loving kindness. Obey him first, and he was the kindest of men. Run counter to him,—that was, to the Church,—and he was the strictest of men, so far as the interests of the Church were involved. It is doubtful whether he had any personal animosity to those with whom he had conflicts. They were to him persons warring against that Church which he had solemnly pledged himself to defend.

The accusations which were made in other years, the enmities which followed him for so long, but which are now at rest, were compensated for by his sincere conviction that he was in the right,—the "*Mens sibi conscia recti*,"—and by the warm and devoted friendship which he enjoyed. To have been so much admired, so much loved, he must have been something more than the prosecutor, the "Illinois Inquisitor," which his opponents called him. In private life, he was a charming companion; the deference he exacted was willingly paid by those who were admitted to share of his ripe knowledge and his agreeable conversation. He had traveled much, he knew many men, and he fascinated many by his conversation at home than by his oratory in the pulpit.

AS AN ORATOR.

While his personal influence was such that those who loved him praised his sermons without measure, and, which proves their sincerity, went gladly to hear them, yet the fairer verdict must be that they cannot be awarded high rank. His involuted sentences were the terror of reporters, who were too often unable to make a satisfactory meaning out of them. His style was often clumsy and entangled; it seemed as if he strove to hide his meaning, rather than set it forth plainly. Yet his imposing presence and his striking delivery often made amends for the defects of the discourse.

It is asking too much, however, to require either Bishop or Presbyter to be both a good pulpit orator and a fine executive officer. The Bishop was not the former, but he was the latter. Faithful in visitations, earnest in exhortation, an encourager of all good works, educational or otherwise, he persevered therein to the end, heeding no labor, giving lavishly of his feeble strength, until at last, his labors over and his work done, he folded his hands and was at rest.

HIS CREED.

One of the most singular misconceptions under which he suffered was in relation to religious matters. The Bishop knew no sect within the Holy Catholic Church, whereof he was a member. He was neither High Church, Low Church, nor Broad Church. He acknowledged no such terms. To him there was but the Episcopal Church, a body governed by certain well-understood laws and well-defined usages. Within the covers of the Prayer-Book and the canonical law were contained the laws which were to govern him. He never overstepped them. And yet, while there was none who ever followed the law more rigidly, no one could have been more persistently denounced for extravagant High Churchism and Ritualism. After all, there was nothing ritualistic about him,—not in the sense which the word is now made to convey. He loved the rites and ceremonies of the Church, and strove to have them carried out, for they were part of its usages. But he was as far removed from "bell and mass and candle" as he was from the unadorned services of an independent meeting-house. He had no sympathy with St. Albans, and none with those who sought to strip the Church of those forms which had come down from the days of Cranmer and Ridley.

White-robed choristers are not ritualistic. Intoning may be unpleasant, but it is not opposed to the law of the Church. Bowing when the name of the Second Person of the Trinity is pronounced is not an innovation. The love of the Bishop for his cathedral was not sign of Ritualism. It was plain to his mind that a Bishop should have a cathedral church, and he spent his own money freely to have one. It remains his legacy to the diocese he ruled so long.

BUT, AS FOR RITUALISM,

he had none of it. He rebuked his subordinates, who seemed to lean that way quite as severely as he did the Low Church Cheney, who went too far the other way. He followed the Scripture method of admonishing the offender in private, and if that did not accomplish the purpose he resorted to the law. This he did in the Cheney case, and the courts have thus far sustained him. His position may not have been the politic, but it was the legal one.

During the earlier years of hot antagonism charges were made against him in regard to the

OLD TRINITY CHURCH LOT,

which was donated by Dr. Beers, and on which it was proposed to erect a cathedral and a Bishop's residence. They were made in papers and in pamphlets, but he treated them with disdainful silence, deeming it beneath him to answer charges which his life refuted, and they have passed into oblivion. Attacks upon him as a man he did not heed; when assailed as a Bishop he responded, as Judge Lawrence can testify.

HIS OWN TRIALS.

He was not only troubled by these religious discords, but also the difficulties growing out of the poverty of the diocese. The salary promised him was always behind hand, and, though solemnly voted by every succeeding Diocesan Convention, was never paid. He did not need the money; he expended on church purposes far more than it amounted to, but it was not proper that the Bishop should fail to receive what had been voted him. It was a slight on the office, and that touched him nearly. He was unable to obtain the money required for educational purposes and for the salary of his presbyters. The latter were notoriously poorly paid outside of Chicago, and that grieved him. It wounded his pride to see the straits to which churches were brought, and not merely his pride,—his love for the Church itself. There was no avarice in his composition, but he believed it the duty of every church member to contribute plentifully of his substance in order that the church establishment might be maintained in that honor and dignity which were its due.

REST IN PEACE.

But all these things are past now. The turmoil and the strife are over. His long years of pastoral labor are at an end. Full of years, abounding in good fruits, he has been removed from the diocese which had grown to love him; from the House of Bishops, where he was a leader and a guide; from the circle of friends, by whom he was honored and cherished, to the company of Mead, and Chase, and Hopkins, and his illustrious colleagues and predecessors. He has been translated from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant; from the battle and weariness of earth to the peace eternal—

Pax sine crimine, pax sine turbine, pax sine rixa,
Meta laboribus, at que tumultibus anchora fixa.

THE DEAD BISHOP.

The Rt. Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, died at his residence, No. 445 West Washington street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He passed quietly and peacefully away, after an illness of but five days, and his sudden demise will be deplored not only by his immediate friends, but the Episcopal Church generally—by High as well as Low Churchmen, since all admired his wonderful intellectual abilities, if their views regarding many points did not accord with his. He labored with characteristic zealousness until the last, and his death is attributed to overwork. The cares of his own diocese, onerous enough for three or four ordinary men, would seem to have given him some leisure for other fields, since he had assumed the direction of the affairs of the Wisconsin Episcopate, which is still without a head. He returned thence last week, after preaching forty-one sermons in twenty-one days, and attending to other matters during the brief intervals between appointments.

HIS DEATH.

Wednesday afternoon he visited the law-office of his son, William T. Whitehouse, Esq., in Ashland Block, and when about returning home he fainted in his coupe. This was the first evidence of failing. Upon reaching his residence he recovered, and took tea with his family as usual, appearing to be in good health and spirits. Later in the evening, however, he had a relapse, and began sinking so rapidly that a physician was sent for. Thursday morning he improved somewhat, and was calm, composed, and conscious. He continued in this condition until Friday, when a sudden change took place, and his recovery was considered doubtful. He himself seemed apprehensive, but remarked that he thought he would be spared.

Saturday morning he fainted again; this was attributed to an effusion on the brain. He became worse rapidly, and it was believed that he could live but a few hours. He rallied again toward dusk, and slept during the night. Sunday morning his condition was critical, though some hope was still entertained by the physicians that he would survive. He improved a little as the day advanced, remaining thus until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he again began sinking, and seemed to realize that the end was near. He requested the members of his family to come to his bedside, and when they had gathered around him he said he was perfectly happy, and then bade each one good-by. Subsequently, in response to a question by Dr. Kelly, he indicated by a pressure of the hand that he wished to partake of the sacrament. It was administered to him by Dr. Kelly, Canon Knowles assisting, and the family participating. From this on the Bishop was calm and resigned, and he died so quietly that it was difficult to tell when the soul left the body. His countenance retained its life-like aspect, no perceptible change having taken place, and his distressed children were not satisfied that he was not still breathing until the mirror convinced them that respiration had ceased.

EARLY HISTORY.

Bishop Whitehouse was born of English parentage, in the City of New York, August, 1803. He entered Columbia College when only 14 years of age, and graduated with honors in 1821. Soon thereafter he became a student in the General Theological Seminary, and completed his course in 1824, when he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Croes of New York. The following year he was admitted to the priesthood, Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, officiating at the ceremonies. He spent the next three years of his life as Rector of a church in Reading, Pa. Thence he was called to the Rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N.Y., now the largest and most prosperous parish in Western New York. He remained there for fifteen years, when he took charge of St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New York City. This church was destroyed by fire during his ministry, and was rebuilt through his exertions, on the same site; it is now located on Fifth avenue. In 1851 he was elected

ASSISTANT BISHOP OF ILLINOIS,

Bishop Chase being at that time in charge of this Episcopate. Several years previous, when Bishop Whitehouse was only 31 years of age, he had been elected to the Bishopric of Michigan, but declined to accept. Even after his consecration as an auxiliary to Bishop Chase, he was somewhat diffident, and nearly a year elapsed before he came West and assumed the responsibilities of his exalted position. A few months after his arrival, his superior died. Bishop Whitehouse succeeded to the Episcopate, and faithfully discharged the duties until his death.

THE CAUSE OF HIS DECEASE,

as stated, was overwork, which engendered congestion or paralysis of the brain. He inherited a vigorous constitution, and this enabled him to perform an amount of mental labor that was truly marvelous. One of his achievements was the preaching of twenty different sermons in eight days, the majority of them extemporaneous efforts, riding night and day if necessary to reach a place where he was expected. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and familiar with French, German, and Italian, and well versed in medicine and other sciences. In canonical law and the jurisprudence of the Church it is doubtful if he had a peer in this country. He was a recognized leader in the councils of the Church, and, being within three of the seniority, it was believed that his endurance would secure for him the Presidency of the House of Bishops. He had an extensive acquaintance abroad, and was the intimate friend of Bishop Wilberforce, of England. When in London in 1867 he preached the opening sermon at Lambeth, the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of 200 Bishops, who composed the Pan-Anglican Council. His abilities attracted considerable attention and

OXFORD CONFERRED UPON HIM

the degree of D. D.,—an unsual honor to be bestowed upon an American. At that time he was a D. D., consequent upon his graduation at Columbia, and an LL. D. accorded by the same institution on account of his culture and learning. In addition he received the degree of D. C. L. from Cambridge University.

HIS GREATEST WORK

was perhaps the establishment of the cathedral system of churches in this country. He commenced his labors to this end upon his election to the Episcopate, and, despite much opposition in the Councils, carried it forward gradually, and there are now some ten or twelve cathedrals in various parts of the country,—one for almost every Episcopate See.

This subject was one of the first which engrossed his attention upon his arrival in Chicago.

THE PRIMARY INTENTION

was to locate a cathedral on the lot where Trinity Church subsequently stood. That, however, failed; and the then small chapel at the corner of Washington and Peoria streets was afterwards used for this purpose. It was enlarged and decorated at the expense of the Bishop, and, under his personal supervision, has become internally one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city. In accordance with his ideas of the dignity of the Episcopate, he appointed Canons and rural Deans.

THESE MEASURES

met with objections on the part of Church people, who stigmatized them as unnecessary—as unfitted for a poor diocese like Illinois, and as dictated on his part simply by a desire for pomp and display. This, however, was certainly not the case, and, while these changes did not from the very nature of things produce the good results which the Bishop expected from them, still there is no doubt that the efficiency of the Cathedral Church was greatly increased by the appointment as Canons of the able men who are connected with it, a great many of whom were from time to time removed to the charge of churches in this city or elsewhere.

The interest which the Bishop took in

CHURCH EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

was always profound, and was shown by his devotion to the college at Robin's Nest, of which Dr. Chase had charge, and also the parochial school connected with the Cathedral, which, under his general charge, grew to be one of the most flourishing of its kind in the city.

Bishop Whitehouse would tolerate

NO LATITUDINARIAN TENDENCIES,

and any violations of the canons of the Church were sure to be followed by the arraignment of the offender before an ecclesiastical council. He was so implacable in this respect that he was always at war with some rector, and this fact contributed much toward making his Bishopric an unsuccessful one. Harmony has not prevailed in the diocese for many years. His first trouble was with the

THE REV. MR. CRACROFT,

of the Ohio Diocese, who took charge of an Episcopal Church at Galesburg, in this State. This became a clear violation of the canons when, after the expiration of six months, the Rector neglected to send his letters of dismission from the Ohio Diocese to Bishop Whitehouse for recognition. The conduct of Mr. Cracraft was aggravated by his preaching in the church of the Rev. Edward Beecher (Congregational) without his canonicals, and the Bishop remonstrated with him. He replied that he owed no allegiance to the Bishop of Illinois, but was responsible to Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio. Bishop Whitehouse acquainted the latter with the facts, and Mr. Cracraft was tried, and acquitted, but subsequently united with the Congregationalists. This controversy lasted a long time, and provoked almost as much discussion as the Cheney matter of a more recent date. It will be remembered that the

REV. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY,

Rector of Christ Church in this city, neglected to use the words "regeneration" and "regenerate" wherever they occurred in the Sacrament of Infant Baptism, and for this alteration in the Book of Common Prayer he was arraigned before an ecclesiastical court at the instance of the Bishop. His trial began on the 22d of July, 1868, and, after progressing two days, the proceedings were interrupted by an injunction granted by Judge Jameson upon the application of the attorneys of Mr. Cheney. By the decision of the Court the Council was enjoined from further action, and the trial came to a sudden but temporary conclusion. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court, and the judgment of the inferior tribunal was reversed. The Ecclesiastical Council again convened, and, after a protracted session, found Mr. Cheney guilty, and sentenced him to deposition from the ministry unless he apologized to the Bishop and promised to use the (to him) objectionable words. He refused to do so, and the verdict was certified to by the Bishop, and became irrevocable. Subsequently proceedings were commenced in the civil courts for the recovery of the Christ Church property, and that suit is now pending. Its status will not be affected by the death of Bishop Whitehouse, but, in case of an adverse decision, the matter of appeal will rest with his successor.

Prior to the election of the Rev. George B. Cummins as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, he was rector of Trinity Church on Chicago, and during his residence here was not in the best of terms with the Bishop. Not very long after his call to Kentucky he became involved in ecclesiastical troubles in this diocese, and expressed himself concerning them publicly, in a manner which greatly irritated Bishop Whitehouse, who considered the course of Dr. Cummins an invasion of the rights and prerogatives of the Bishop of Illinois. The final result of this was that upon Dr. Cummins' return to this city for a visit, and in attempting to preach within its confines, the Bishop sent him a letter requesting him not to do anything of the kind, on the ground of his unwarrantable interference with the religious affairs of a diocese with which he was no longer connected.

THE SUCCESSION.

An attempt to predict the effect of the death of Bishop Whitehouse upon the diocese would at this time, of course, be futile. There has been much discussion recently about dividing the State into three Episcopates, with Bishops at Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield, and it is probable that the next General Convention will make such a division. The Diocesan Convention, which meets in September, may, however, elect his successor, who would be Bishop of Illinois until the segregation, and entitled to select his place of residence. The only person whose name has yet been mentioned in connection with the Bishopric is Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, a gentleman of learning, who is well qualified to discharge the duties of the position. He now holds the position of Missionary Bishop.

ACTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, acting as ecclesiastical authority, held a meeting last night at the residence of Mr. H. C. Ranney, No. 909 Indiana avenue, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements relative to the obsequies of the late Bishop Whitehouse. The Rev. Dr. Locke occupied the chair, and there were in attendance the Rev. J. F. Walker, G. R. Chittenden, the Hon. L. B. Otis, Canon Knowles, and Mr. Ranney, who officiated as Secretary.

The following notice relative to

THE ELECTION OF A NEW BISHOP

was issued by the Committee:

To the Rector, Warden, and Vestry of —— Parish:

Since the regular notices calling together the annual Convention have gone forth, a great calamity has fallen upon the diocese, in the death of its Reverend Bishop. As it is for the good and prosperity of the diocese that it should not long be left without a head, the Standing Committee, acting as ecclesiastical authority, earnestly recommend that the election of a Bishop be carried into effect at the annual Convention of this diocese to be held in SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, Sept. 15, 1874. This notice is issued in order that all cleric and lay delegates may be prepared to take part in this important action.

[Signed by all members of the Standing Committee.]

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

It was determined that the funeral services should be held at the Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

The Rev. Canon Knowles was appointed Master of Ceremonies.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, was unanimously chosen to deliver the funeral discourse.

The pall-bearers, composed entirely of clergymen, were requested to appear in surplice, stole, and purple scarf. All other clergymen were requested to appear in surplice and stole. Following are the clergymen chosen to act as

PALL-BEARERS:

Drs. Chase, Corbett, Sullivan, Dresser, Locke, Benedict, and Morrison; the Revs. J. F. Walker, F. M. Gregg, F. Heisler, John Benson, G. C. Street, and Peter Arvedson.

MEETING TO-DAY.

The following notice was also issued:

The clergy and laity of the Diocese of Illinois are requested to meet at the Cathedral this morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, to take such action as may be proper in consideration of the death of the Bishop.

REV. EDWARD SULLIVAN,
REV. CLINTON LOCKE,
REV. J. F. WALKER,
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
A. C. CALKINS,
H. C. RANNEY,
Standing Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Additional Returns Made to the State Auditor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The following counties have reported assessments since my last report:

	1874.	1873.
Champaign	$19,744,907	$22,341,596
Franklin	1,691,503	1,282,188
Gallatin	2,410,514	2,585,180
Knox	20,666,794	22,928,630
Livingston	18,030,046	20,478,010
Macon	16,601,263	18,364,897
McLean	32,123,951	36,587,886
Menard	8,161,879	10,255,464
Moultrie	5,445,456	7,033,760
Perry	6,443,674	7,153,273
Pope	1,598,286	961,292
Randolph	6,287,784	7,314,706
Sangamon	27,365,234	33,688,771
St. Clair	30,177,040	29,458,567
Williamson	1,760,030	1,953,775

A SINGULAR MEMORIALIST.

What "Little Chips" Had to Say to the Duchess of Edinburg.

In the London *Times* of the 19th ultimo is the following:

"Yesterday a man having the appearance of an artisan, and who represented himself to be a shipwright, residing at Uxbridge, made his way to Windsor Castle, and first accosted one of the sentries, informing him that he desired to forward a letter to the Duchess of Edinburg. He was referred to the officer of the guard, and thence to the commanding officer at the barracks, who sent him to the borough magistrate. Finally he found himself with Mr. Hayes, the Chief Superintendent of Police, who, after listening to his tale, considered that he was one of those eccentric persons who are frequently endeavoring to obtain interviews with members of the Royal family, advised him to return to Uxbridge, and kindly paid his fare. It appeared that the man was anxious to present the following letter to the Duchess of Edinburg, relating to the court-martial on Admiral Randolph, who was honorably acquitted on Saturday: 'To Her Royal Highness Marie, Duchess of Edinburg. Illustrious Lady—Mayhap you will pardon an humble shipwright, who this day dares call your attention to a court-martial being held at Plymouth during the last two days on a generous, circumspect, and distinguished Admiral, in which another gallant young officer, Capt. Adeane, ex-Galatea and Narcissus, is implicated. In the year 1869 the Russian corvette—if I remember distinctly—Demmitz Donskoy, went on shore, and was compelled to put into Simon's Bay, disabled. At that time Commodore Randolph unshipped her guns and stores, which were stored in Her Majesty's dockyard, while she was drawn up on the patent slip, amid extreme difficulty and danger, for examination and repair, at the sole risk of the aforesaid officer, who declared to the Russian Captain that, should she become a wreck, he would replace her to your great father with another ship. Humble as I am, having traveled, served, and suffered, I am the man known as 'Little Chips,' who was ordered to 'jump up on her side and see what she is made of.' She was then thoroughly repaired, and launched with more difficulty than she was drawn up, though the ship bars snapped again and again as carrots. To endeavor to picture an idea of the risk attached to that launch, another British shipwright, your humble servant, with six strongest men of the Russian crew, brought two screws under her forefoot, while the rest of her men rushed fore and aft her decks in order to shake her, while others used a balk of timber as a ram on her bow. The position in which Admiral Randolph is now placed must be my salient apology for thus daring to address you as the daughter of All the Russias, and through you, I trust, my beloved sovereign lady. I have the honor, &c., Peter Gribbin, ex-Woolwich and Portsmouth Dockyards and ships Pearl and Barrossa. Address, if required, Peter Gribbin, boat-builder, post-office, Windsor.'"

NEW JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 10.—Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a new daily Democratic paper in this city. It is rumored that ex-Senator Richardson is to have the editorial management of the concern, and that Gen. Singleton is to furnish the capital for the enterprise. If it gets started, which is doubtful, the paper will, of course, become the organ of the repudiating wing of the Democratic party.

The first number of a German evening daily, to be called the *Western Press*, will be issued to-morrow. This paper is to serve as the organ of Mayor Rearick, and has been started in opposition to the Quincy *Tribune*, the organ paper which did not play such tunes as pleased the Mayor's ears. The *Whig* has recently had some slashing articles in criticism of the Mayor and the city authorities, and some of these the *Tribune* had the audacity to republish for the benefit of its German readers. The Mayor accordingly succeeded in interesting several moneyed men in the project of a new paper, which is to be operated as his special organ. His Honor also has aspirations for the State Senate, which his organ is, of course, expected to support.

Caricatures of the French-German War.

London Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

A remarkable collection of caricatures of the French and German war of 1870 is on sale by Mr. Bain, the bookkeeper in the Haymarket. It is the fourth of the kind, and will be the last. The materials for a fifth could not, probably, be got together. This comprises, firstly, seven volumes, imperial folio, containing about 1,500 caricature prints, mostly colored, issued during the war and the Commune. The prints have been mounted and classified. There are 230 relating to the outbreak of the war, the subjects of which are Napoleon III. and the Empress, together with Olivier, Schneider, Palikao, Leboeuf, and other domestics, as Rochefort would say. Then come two volumes on the siege, pictures of its military and every-day life, fancy portraits of Trochu, Gambetta, Thiers, etc.; three on the Commune, with broadsides, caricatures of the Prussians, portraits of the Communists, pictures of the destruction of the Tuilleries and other buildings; and then one volume of German caricatures. Next we have *L'Eclipse*, in 4 vols., royal folio, with all the suppressed numbers; *Le Grelot*, with 90 colored illustrations; *Le Sifflet et Le Scie*, with 79; *Kladderadatsch*, 1869 to 1872; *Le Pere Duchene*; a complete set of Rochefort's *Lanterne*, in 8 vols., and of *La Cloche*, its unequal successor, in 7 vols.; and finally a number of less rare, but valuable books, relating to the siege and the Commune. In all, there are 39 vols., uniform in half-red morocco. This collection is said to be not less full than the other three, of which I spoke above, one of which is in the possession of Prince Bismarck, the second is in the British Museum, the third in the library of one of the wealthiest noblemen in England, from which it is not likely to emerge. The fourth ought to be secured for America, and I mention it in the hope that some one of the great libraries will buy it, or that to some one of them some public-spirited citizen may be glad to present so rare and inestimable a collection.

"Theodora."

Phoebe Cary wrote of Mrs. Tilton in a poem entitled "Theodora":

All her free, impulsive acting
Is so charming, so distracting—
Lovers think her made, I know,
Only for a play-fellow.
Coral lips, concealing pearls,
Hath she, 'twixt dark rolls of curls;
And her words, dropped soft and slowly,
Seem half ravishing, half holy.

CITY TAXES.

Summary of the Arguments for Opposers.

Objections to the Legality of Bill 300.

If Amendatory of the Revenue Law, It Is Defective in Form.

If Independent, It Is Defective in Substance.

Minor Objections to Affidavits, Etc.

A Decision Expected To-Day.

The arguments in the city tax-cases at the County Court will come to an end to-day, and Judge Wallace will doubtless give his opinion. This application for judgment is made under the authority of a law passed on the 15th day of April, 1873, and known as

BILL 300.

It provides authority in incorporated cities for the levy of seven different kinds of taxes, for the appointment or an Assessor and Collector, and for the issue of warrants for the collection of taxes.

It also provides, in its fifteenth section, that the City Collector, within such times as the City Council may by ordinance provide, shall make a report to the general officer of the county authorized by the General Revenue laws of the State to sell lands for State and county taxes, of the taxes and special assessments which the City-Collector has been unable to collect. In its sixteenth section it requires that this general officer shall obtain judgment in the same manner as is provided for obtaining judgments for unpaid State and county taxes, and to proceed in the same manner to sell the land as upon such general taxes. In obtaining the judgment and making sale the officer is to be governed by the General Revenue law of the State, except when otherwise provided in this statute.

It is provided further that there shall be but one sale in any one year for any general taxes or special assessments levied by authority of such city, which sale may be at the same or a different time from that for State and county taxes, as the City Council may by ordinance or resolution provide. The report of the City Collector to the County Collector, made in the manner required by this statute, accompanied by the oath, is to be prima facie evidence that all the forms and requirements of the law in relation to making the report and return have been complied with, and that the taxes and special assessments mentioned in the report are due and unpaid. The report is required to give a brief description of the nature of the several warrants.

THERE IS NO OTHER PROVISION

in this bill for the government of the County Collector,—that is, the County Treasurer,—or for the authority of the Court, the form of the judgment, the form of the notice, any other than that which is given in the General Revenue law of the State. It provides a complete system, in conformity with the design of the Constitution, by which the warrants for the collection of taxes for all purposes, except such as are designated in this act perhaps, shall be returned to the County Collector before the 10th day of March; and in Sec. 178 et seq, it requires that all special assessments of every nature shall be returned to that officer by the 10th day of March in every year, and if the State and county taxes have not been paid by that time, he shall enter upon the warrant for the collection of those taxes every special assessment, and, in fact, every other levy that may be made upon the land.

If the State and county taxes have been paid, the officer is required to make a demand upon the owner of the land for any special assessment or subsequent levy, or to give him notice through the mail.

The following sections provide for his report to a court, and application for judgment for all these taxes and special assessments which have been returned to him, and give to him authority to receive all taxes and special assessments down to the moment of sale, and require the

EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE LIEN

upon the property upon the payment to him of these taxes and assessments at any time before the sale is actually made. They also require that, in case a person shall pay any tax or special assessment to the County Collector, upon his receipt all other special assessments levied upon the land shall be designated. So that it appears by the General Revenue law, no one's land can be sold for any of the special levies without his having had an opportunity to pay the special assessment.

OBJECTIONS.

It is objected to the application for judgment, as at present made for city taxes, and all special assessments, that the special assessments made prior to the 10th day of March, 1874, have been returned to the County Treasurer, and included in the warrant for State and county taxes, and that the owners have until the sale of the land under that warrant, which will take place at least a month later than the present application would authorize, for the payment of such special assessments, and that there is nothing in Bill 300 to authorize the inclusion of any such special assessments in the present application.

THE FIRST ATTACK,

however, is made upon the law itself. It is a provision for the collection of revenue for the City of Chicago, and for the sale of land for taxes and special assessments for municipal purposes, and which in its title contains no mention of special assessments, and therefore is as to them void under the new Constitution. It requires the City Collector to make a report of taxes and special assessments, and requires the County Collector to proceed by the general law in relation to the revenue, without giving any details, in such manner that it is claimed that it can only have effect

AS AN AMENDMENT

or revision of a portion of the general Revenue law, and as such it is claimed that it can have no effect because of the provision of the Constitution that no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revised or section amended shall be inserted in full i n the new act.

THE COURT

some days ago expressed great doubt as to the ability of the Collector to furnish such information to the Court and to the Clerk of the Court as would authorize it to render judgment under this bill (300) in conformity with the requirements of the general Revenue law. For instance, bill 300 does not provide for any report of the names of the owners or the things for which the taxes or assessments may be due, or the valuation of the property. The general Revenue law makes this notice an essential part of the judgment, and requests their insertion in the precept for the sale of the land. If this act is not construed as amendatory to the general Revenue law, and as either abrogating that requirement or as including that act within its provisions by relation as an amendment to it, so that the City Collector is required to report all of these facts or to return his warrant to the general office,

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

for the County Treasurer to make the report which is required by the general law, and absolutely impossible for the Court to determine or find these facts, which have been, in numerous cases, held to be absolutely essential to the power to sell land for taxes under such a law. It is argued that this act contains nothing by which the case can be brought before the Court at all, except as it comes as an amendment to the general Revenue law; and as an amendment it is void, because it is not inserted in its proper place in that provision, so that any citizen can understand what is the law of the State; that it is not by our new Constitution to be left to astute lawyers to discover what the law is by careful comparison and acute research and application of principles of construction of the decided cases; but that the new Constitution in that requirement, that the section amended shall be inserted in the body of the new act in precise form, as it is amended and re-enacted, requires that every one of the sections of the old Revenue law, if they are to be so amended, are to contain the changes that are made necessary by bill 300, to adapt them to its purposes; and shall be printed complete, so that every officer and citizen may know precisely his duty under it.

RETURN OF BOOKS.

By the general Revenue law, the tax-books are to be returned to the County Collector by the 10th day of March, with the warrant attached. Upon the tax-books the Town Collector has been requested to note the payment of taxes, showing by whom they are paid and the day of such payment against each lot. The County Collector then has authority to collect all taxes that appear by them not to have been paid; to collect taxes upon each lot against which a blank appears; and he has the same authority for the collection of taxes and assessments that the Town Collector had. He may levy on goods and chattels, and make demand in the same manner that the original officer might have done.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS,

and all subsequent levies, are also to be returned to him in the same manner,—that is, the warrant itself, containing the list of lands and the amount charged upon each, and the names of the officers. If the general taxes shall have been paid, he is required to give notice to the owner of the land to pay the special assessment. If they have not been paid, he may annex the amount to the general warrant, and, in the event that the owner pays any levy upon the piece of land, he is bound to note upon the upon the receipt every other levy that is charged upon the land for which he has a warrant in his hands. He was made responsible upon his bond for the amount of these warrants which he is required either to collect from the Town Collector or from the owner of the property, or by sale of the land, and every individual interested in the land is authorized to pay to him the amount of the tax or assessment, with such costs as may have accrued upon the land at any time to the moment of the sale.

EFFECT OF BILL 300.

Such is the general revenue system. Bill 300 divorces city taxes and assessments wholly from this system. It is argued by the counsel for the objectors, and is admitted by the counsel for the city, that the power to receive city taxes and assessments is, by this bill, wholly taken away from the County Treasurer. The warrants for city taxes and special assessments are, so far as they may be, included in the application for judgment under that bill, retained in the hands of the City Collector, and all collections are required to be made by him down to the day of sale, and, until the sale, the City Treasurer is required to attend to all payments for bonds purchased at the sale. The County Treasurer is not authorized to receive a dollar. The City Collector is made responsible to the purchasers for all moneys paid upon these warrants at any time before sale. If by any mistake the lands are sold after the taxes or assessments have been paid, no person can discharge this lien by payment to any other person than the City Collector.

IT, THEREFORE, OPERATES

as an amendment, and an entire change, as far as city taxes and assessments are concerned, of the Revenue law as in force throughout the State. By its title, Bill 300 extends only to corporate cities of the State, and, therefore, in Cook County it does not apply to special assessments of any corporation outside of the City of Chicago, except, perhaps, the City of Evanston, if it has adopted the city charter, so as to become in fact an incorporated city. It leaves the Revenue law in force as it originally stood, except that it changes some dozen or more sections so as to accommodate them to the provisions of this bill, and it is claimed that it is a complete amendment of such sections divorcing the city taxes and assessments from the other taxes and assessments of this State, providing the city shall choose to adopt its provisions, or shall not proceed as by the terms of Sec. 22 it is authorized to do, to certify its taxes to the County Clerk, in accordance with the general law of the State, Hence such an amendment, under the provisions of the Constitution, is claimed to be wholly void.

THE DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

for judgment have raised the objection that the affidavit of delinquency, which General Revenue law requires to be made, is in this case so defective that it is no compliance with the General Revenue law. This objection is substantially admitted by the counsel for the city, but it is claimed that another affidavit should be substituted, or that no affidavit at all needs to be made; that the law is so amended that, as to city taxes and assessments, the affidavit may be dispensed with.

IT IS OBJECTED

that the entire report is insufficient under the Revenue law of the State to confer upon the Court jurisdiction to try the cause; that it does not state the names of the owners, the amounts of the valuation of the lands, and does not definitely state the year for which these taxes or assessments are claimed, and that, under Bill 300, there is no power left to the County-Collector to make such a statement, or to make any report which would be sufficient under the general revenue law.

To the City Collector's report to the County Collector it is objected that the first affidavit made, which, by Bill 300, is required to accompany the report, was wholly insufficient. This was confessed, and that affidavit was amended on the first day of the term.

The

SECOND AFFIDAVIT

states that the facts recited in the report prefixed to the lists presented are true as therein stated and set forth, and that report recites that the City Collector received a warrant for the taxes, special assessments, and water-rents for the year 1873, dated Jan. 31, 1874, and so describes seven different warrants for seven different years, from 1867 to the present, describing each as a warrant dated on a particular day for the collection of the taxes, special assessments, and water-rents for the year designated. The printed caption to the lists found on each page through the entire thirteen volumes is the same, while at the head of each page is a description of the assessments and the date of their confirmation, but no other date of the warrants, and no other description of the warrants whatever than that given in the report prefixed, which describes seven warrants for the collection of taxes, special assessments and water-assessments in bulk.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

It is objected that upon this report it appears that judgment should be rendered for the defendants, and that the warrants as shown by this report are wholly void. Those issued under the old charter were required to be issued for each special assessment separately and signed by the City Clerk, and the Mayor and Comptroller, while those issued for taxes were issued by the Tax-Commissioner, and were required to be signed by the Tax-Commissioner, Mayor, and Comptroller, and countersigned only by the City Clerk, for the purpose of attesting the other signatures with the city seal; that the warrants were as distinct, if issued according to law, as executions upon different judgments of different courts, but if the warrants were issued, as stated in this report, for taxes, assessments, and water-rents altogether it was totally void.

It is also objected that the statement of the warrant for the tax of the year 1873 describes it to be a warrant for the taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and for the special assessments of the year 1873, some of which, in the notice of application for judgment, are described as made in the year 1874. But, inasmuch as these taxes are taxes for the year ending on the first day of May, 1873, the law of July 1, 1873, is applicable only to the tax of that year then current, which was the year 1873, to the end, or Jan. 1, 1874, or which, if the fiscal year ended May 1, 1873, to the end, or May 1, 1874, and that this statute could not apply at all to those general taxes, and that those taxes mentioned in that report were in fact taxes for 1872, which could be collected only under the general revenue law of the State.

IN BRIEF,

this Bill 300, as illustrated by the blunders of the city officers, if they are in fact blunders, and by the facts that they have stated, if they are true, and this determination of the Court, as evidenced by a large number of decisions written by Judge Breese, that this return is absolutely conclusive upon all parties in the proceeding, and cannot be in any manner contradicted,—the officer may be sued for a false return, but his returns cannot be impeached in the same proceeding, if this report is in fact true; if not, the bill, as illustrated by the blunders of the officers, shows conclusively that it is an attempt to break up the entire revenue system of the State, designed by the new Constitution and elaborated by the general laws, and to restore all of the evils that existed prior to the new Constitution, evading only the checks that were established by that law.

THE ADVERTISEMENT.

To the advertisement as made it is objected that it requires the inclusion not only of city taxes, but of special assessments, which, under the general Revenue law, were required to be included with the State and county taxes, and which could only be included with them, and which every person under them had the right to pay, up to the time of the sale of the lands for State and county taxes; that it does not designate them apart from the city taxes, but includes them en masse as taxes and assessments for the years named and gives them no notice by which any person, either the individual owning the land or his neighbor, if his neighbor would give him notice; that the application is not for special assessments upon which the judgment would be entirely void, but is for city taxes, which could be brought in under this bill 300. It is also objected that in designating the time of sale it fixes a different day from the sale for State and county taxes, while the mandate of the statute is explicit that the sale shall be made for general taxes and special assessments levied by the city on the same day in the year, and that there shall be but one sale for general taxes and special assessments of the city, which may be at the same or a different time from the sale for State and County taxes, as the Common Council may by ordinance or resolution provide; and that the Common Council have made no ordinance authorizing a sale on any different day; that there is no authority of the law to sell for these taxes and special assessments at any time different from that which may be fixed for the sale for State and county taxes for the last year; and that up to the time of that sale, by the general Revenue law of this State every person in the county interested in land has the right to go to the County Treasurer's office, and there to pay every tax and special assessment which may be charged upon his land, and clear it from liability for taxes for the last year, or at any rate so clear it that there can be no loss until he has had an opportunity in the coming year to obtain a receipt which shall be a discharge absolute from every lien.

FRIEDLANDER'S WHEAT-MONOPOLY.

Its Inside Workings.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle:

SIR: The time has at length come when light may be let in on the secret workings of the Friedlander wheat-monopoly, more cruel in its exactions, more remarkable for its hardihood, and finished in its arrangements than any form of oppression which has ever cursed any country in these times. As these men resort to the press to insist on their fair dealing, let us look at what they have done for the farmer, how they did it, and what they are seeking to do. We shall then, doubtless, appreciate the giver and the gift, and see whether their present wordy entreaties will deceive us into hugging the chains which we have nearly released ourselves from.

Isaac Friedlander, the head and front, has had all the power of capital heretofore, enabling him to grasp from the farmer all but a bare living. This money force has prevented others from interfering with his plans, which he has laid thus: He has the country north and south, east and west, divided into sections. In each section is placed a buyer, whose duties consist in entangling the farmer in every way possible, charging him excessive interest on money loaned, furnishing sacks at enormous prices, and making him pay a double cost for storage. The buyer is, in many cases, storekeeper for his section, and if his natural greed was not large enough, he is quickly stimulated from headquarters, and pledged in all cases to follow Friedlander's directions implicitly. If foreign markets advance, or seem likely to advance, he will temporarily stop buying all over the country, while his agents in every way in their power mislead the farmer as to the value of his produce. Notes held by the agents, due one day after date, are then presented; store bills are presented, and by the time Friedlander is ready to buy they are, through the grossest misrepresentations, compelled to sell. When the country is cleaned, up goes wheat, and this great monopolist, "who carries the bag and bears what is put therein," laughs in his sleeve at the mischief he has wrought.

Readers may wonder how this can be borne; but let us go farther. Isaac Friedlander's selected men, having the privilege guaranteed them that they shall not be interfered with by his placing any other buyers in their respective districts, have in many cases secured the shipping privileges of their sections by either buying or renting grants commanding a large extent of river frontage where wheat is raised. Men who have this extra hold on grain are Friedlander's most influential agents. Wheat in these sections, unless sold when wanted, is allowed to accumulate in vast quantities until fear of rains, or of ever getting transportation, has induced the farmer to meet the market got up for him. If the farmer from one of the oppressed sections comes down to the city to sell his grain, his coming is noted. The commission-men, ascertaining on whose landing the grain lies, refuse to buy, or to offer a less price than the controller, who, if it should be bought away from him, they know will place all impediments in the way of shipping possible. If the farmer should go to Friedlander, that perfectly posted friend of the farmer says, "Go to Messrs. So and So, they are my agents up there, and they will buy your grain." The farmer, finally, still not knowing how completely the system is worked, returns home and sacrifices his wheat to the country buyer, who, probably, confidently tells him, "There, I told you so; I knew you could do no better by taking your grain to the city." Probably not, Mr. Buyer! Nor could you, if everything was fixed up against you in the same shape. These are facts, the agents can be named, and the system of business, as before described, has been carried on for years.

Railroading came in as a means of transportation in the grain trade, weakening the river monopolies, and was hailed as a relief by the farmers of such parts of the country as were to be benefited. This was a new element to be controlled, and most effectually it has been done. Arrangements were made by which, in consideration of not conflicting with each other's carrying interests, certain of Friedlander's agents should receive a direct advantage over others in shipping by rail and its cost.

And now these men ask the farmers of California to again place themselves in their power. We say, we will not do it. We tell these oppressors, No!

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth sustain my house; you take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live.

You have had control long enough of the railroads of the State, its river transportation, the sack interest, the freight interest, the milling interest, and the money interest. You have used them all unsparingly against us, and, if you have not made enough, we think it is time you had. We know to-day, impoverished as we are, that, had we not sufficient freightage already secured to prevent another cursed 1872 steal, you would force us to bid £5 instead of £4 for every ton of grain to be saved from your clutches.

Gentlemen of the wheat ring, we will help ourselves now. We know your supports are rapidly failing you. You cannot restore to us what we have lost by you, but you shall not rob us of our chance of improving our position. Your liberality to yourselves, gentlemen, was too excessive to be of long duration—"Time was the brains were out the man was dead, and there an end"—but you want even to pick our bones.

J. G. GARDNER,
General Agent California State Grange.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Belleville (Ill.) hermit has sold his farm for $2,000 in gold, refusing greenbacks, as he had no faith in them.

—A Mr. Douglon, of New York, is reported to have founded in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., a chair of "Christian Latin and Greek," objecting to the teaching of the classics from the works of such heathens as Virgil and Homer.

—Central Texas has a population 500,000; Northern and Eastern Texas, 400,000; and Western Texas, which is cut off from the other portions of the State by the swift rolling Colorado, has 200,000.

—The Athens (Ga.) correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says that Gen. Toombs and Gov. Joseph E. Brown, who have been personally alienated for several years, met, shook hands, and agreed, without either demanding or requiring an explanation or retraxit, to forget the past.

—Never go out hunting with a Thomas County man. Mr. J. M. Chastain tried it the other day, and is cured. He was sitting on his haunches watching for turkeys when one of his companions mistook him for a turkey and fired at him. The wounds are very painful, but not dangerous. Chastain can't understand it. He says he never gobbled but twice.—*Savannah News.*

—Col. D. W. Bushyhead, a delegate to Washington from the Cherokee Nation, while standing on the rear platform of a car en route to Washington, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, dropped a package containing $8,000 from his pocket near Clement, Ill. At Carlyle he hired the section boys to take him back on a hand-car, and found his money on the track all right.

—A Radical schoolmaster named John Tracy made some insulting remarks about the white ladies of Lawrence, and was badly beaten by Mr. Tom Dennis. After night a number of young men called at Tracy's boarding-house to request him to leave the neighborhood. He did not leave, but went before an officer, swore that his life was in danger, sent the affidavit to the Governor, and asked for protection. The young men have left the country.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

A Protege of the Prince of Wales.

A Napanee (Can.) correspondent of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* says: "This morning, in a walk, I noticed the quick, wiry, springing step of an Indian, who was leading his pony as he passed. He was of the old Mohawk tribe, who hold a reservation at Mill Point, near this place. When the Prince of Wales visited this town he wished to see some wild Indians of his realm. Young Oronhyateka was presented to him. The Prince was pleased, took the young subject for his protege, placed him at Oxford for several years, and settled upon him an annuity for his maintenance. Albert's philanthropic experiment triumphed. His ward returned, married a chief's daughter, entered a career as merchant, became bankrupt, leaving creditors and partners $8,000 behind, and built the most showy residence in Napanee. He was civilized. His card stands here: 'Dr. Oronhyateka, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Dundas street, Napanee, Ontario.'"

COMMON CO

Arrangements for tion of Disting Visitors

The Mayor's Veto of th Architect Bus

It Is Considered an Imperti Is Postponed for Tw

Judge T. Lyle Dickey No poration Cou

Recommendations of the lice as to the Purcha Fire Appara

The Common Council met i dent Dixon in the chair.

DISTINGUISHED VI

The following communic Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt o with inclosed, from Lieut.-Col. C of his Excellency, the Rt.-Hon. S Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Du B., Her Britannic Majesty's Gove Dominion of Canada, notifying m during his present lake tour, will in his steam yacht, accompanied b sider that the occasion should be by the proper authorities to exten the city to so distinguished a gu fore respectfully suggest that you the matter as you may deem ad and appoint a Reception Committ suitable arrangements in the pre H. D

RECEPTION COMMI

Ald. Schaffner offered the tions:

WHEREAS, The Mayor and Co been notified that His Excellen Frederick Temple Blackwood, Ear L. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's G the Dominion of Canada, contem city, in company with his staff.

WHEREAS, We deem it proper th should be extended to so distingu Viceroy of Her Majesty, Queen be it

Resolved, That the President of all appoint a committee of seven, dermen from each Division of the bent of the Council, to make arran the reception of His Excellency, ment of him and his staff while so

The resolution was so amend Committee consist of three fro with the President, and, as ame

THE ARCHITECT V

A communication was read embodying his veto of the acti in electing Court-House archite already been published in THE

Ald. Cullerton questioned th veto, and moved to postpon the subject for two weeks.

Ald. Quirk inquired if the power to veto a ballot of the Co

The Chair said he did not be had any such power.

Ald. Campbell urged postpon Corporation Counsel should be the subject. He held that th ceeded his power.

The Chair said there could b ment. The Council must first to reconsider.

Ald. Schaffner doubted the veto, but urged postponement. mittee report, and could not be s

Ald. Stout moved the previous

Ald. Campbell moved to postpo for two weeks.

The Chair declined to entert until after the Council had acted reconsider.

Ald. Quirk said that if the May to veto a Committee report, the not reconsider its action. It poned.

The Chair renewed the decisio all must first vote on a motion to

Ald. Hildreth said it was unju us to force such a question on th he should move an appeal fro The motion was carried, and the sustained.

The vote on the motion to pos two weeks was as follows:

Yeas—Warren, Fitzgerald, Schmitz Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth Bailey, Kehoe, White, Miner, Quirk, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Len Murphy—23.

Nays—Foley, Coey, Pickering, Sto Cleveland, Brand, Lynch, Jonas, Mr.

So the matter was postponed f

CORPORATION COUNS

A communication was received nominating Judge T. Lyle Dick tion Counsel in place of Jesse signed.

Ald. Stone demanded the r nomination to the Committee o

Ald. Hildreth said: "Oh, C that. Let's confirm the appoint a Corporation Counsel."

The Chair said the matter n under the charter.

ROTARY FIRE-ENGIN

Ald. Stout offered a resolution Board of Police and Fire Commi chase no more rotary steam-eng power and capacity (not the Bo been fully tested.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend the words "until, &c." He ch rotary engines as utterly worthle it time to put a stop to them. I the engine competing with the had its boiler stuffed with shav cripple it.

Ald. Stout said that other fi would not take a rotary engine as

Ald. Pickering moved the ref resolution to the Committee on F He was urged to withdraw the d reference, and did so on the alleg Board of Fire Commissioners ha rotary engine to-day, and contem chase of four more.

Ald. Moore renewed the deman ence, but it was not entertained.

Ald. Cullerton's amendment, purchase of rotary engines, was a resolution, as amended, was pass

GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Ald. Campbell offered a resolu it to be the sense of the Council t Chap. 12, of the Revised Ordinan gambling-houses, should be en Board of Police and the Supe Police, or else that these officials the offices.

Ald. Campbell supported his saying that the administration wa duty, and had made the city the h thieves and gamblers, whose op winked at by the officers. He officers were in collusion with the he did say that if he were an office suppress such crimes he should charged with collusion.

Ald. Brand moved the reference to the Committee on Judiciary. ferred.

NO FURTHER STEPS.

Ald. Campbell offered a resolut the sense of the Council that no fu taken toward the erection of a Co City-Hall during the present fisca referred to the Committee on Pub

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Committee on Education, referred the nomination by the M ber of the Board of Education, Clarke, Charles H. Reed, Phil Rodney Welch, and Adolph Sch ported back the names without rec except that the different nominati upon separately. The report was and the Council proceeded with tions. George C. Clarke was conf opposition. Against Mr. Reed the that of Ald. Cullerton, but he changed his vote and the conf unanimous. Against Phil Hoyne and McClory were the only voters. Pickering, Stone, and Clark voted ney Welch. The same votes w against Adolph Schoeninger. Th ees were confirmed.

REBUILDING THE JONES SC

A communication was read, emb of the action of the Board of Educ to rebuilding the Jones School bui The action of the Board was conc an order was passed authorizing the to make a temporary loan of $35,0 the Jones School.

LICENSING STREET CAR

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolutio the Corporation Counsel to prepar

COMMON COUNCIL.

Arrangements for the Reception of Distinguished Visitors.

The Mayor's Veto of the Court-House Architect Business.

It Is Considered an Impertinence, but Action Is Postponed for Two Weeks.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey Nominated as Corporation Counsel.

Recommendations of the Board of Police as to the Purchase of New Fire Apparatus.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of a dispatch, herewith inclosed, from Lieut.-Col. Cumberland, A. D. C., of his Excellency, the Rt.-Hon. Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, notifying me that his Excellency, during his present lake tour, will shortly visit Chicago in his steam yacht, accompanied by his staff. I consider that the occasion should be taken advantage of by the proper authorities to extend the hospitalities of the city to so distinguished a guest. I would therefore respectfully suggest that you take such action in the matter as you may deem advisable and proper, and appoint a Reception Committee who will make suitable arrangements in the premises. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Ald. Schaffner offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Mayor and Common Council have been notified that His Excellency, the Rt.-Hon. Sir Frederick Temple-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, contemplates a visit to our city, in company with his staff.

WHEREAS, We deem it proper that all civic courtesy should be extended to so distinguished a guest as the Viceroy of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Common Council appoint a committee of seven, to consist of two Aldermen from each Division of the city and the President of the Council, to make arrangements for a suitable reception of His Excellency, and the entertainment of him and his staff while sojourning in this city.

The resolution was so amended as to make the Committee consist of three from each Division, with the President, and, as amended, was passed.

THE ARCHITECT VETO.

A communication was read from the Mayor, embodying his veto of the action of the Council in electing Court-House architects. The veto has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

Ald. Cullerton questioned the legality of the veto, and moved to postpone consideration of the subject for two weeks.

Ald. Quirk inquired if the Mayor had the power to veto a ballot of the Council.

The Chair said he did not believe the Mayor had any such power.

Ald. Campbell urged postponement. The new Corporation Counsel should be heard from on the subject. He held that the Mayor had exceeded his power.

The Chair said there could be no postponement. The Council must first vote on a motion to reconsider.

Ald. Schaffner doubted the legality of the veto, but urged postponement. It was a committee report, and could not be vetoed.

Ald. Stout moved the previous question. Lost.

Ald. Campbell moved to postpone the matter for two weeks.

The Chair declined to entertain this motion until after the Council had acted on a motion to reconsider.

Ald. Quirk said that if the Mayor had no right to veto a Committee report, the Council should not reconsider its action. It should be postponed.

The Chair renewed the decision that the Council must first vote on a motion to reconsider.

Ald. Hildreth said it was unjust and ungenerous to force such a question on the Council, and he should move an appeal from the decision. The motion was carried, and the decision was not sustained.

The vote on the motion to postpone action for two weeks was as follows:

Yeas—Warren, Fitzgerald, Schmitz, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Kehoe, White, Miner, Heath, Campbell, Quirk, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cameron, Murphy—23.

Nays—Foley, Coey, Pickering, Stone, Clark, Moore, Cleveland, Brand, Lynch, Jonas, Mr. President—11.

So the matter was postponed for two weeks.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Judge T. Lyle Dickey as Corporation Counsel in place of Jesse O. Norton, resigned.

Ald. Stone demanded the reference of the nomination to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Hildreth said: "Oh, God! Don't do that. Let's confirm the appointment, and have a Corporation Counsel."

The Chair said the matter must be referred under the charter.

ROTARY FIRE-ENGINES.

Ald. Stout offered a resolution instructing the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to purchase no more rotary steam-engines until their power and capacity (not the Board's) shall have been fully tested.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by striking out the words "until, &c." He characterized the rotary engines as utterly worthless, and thought it time to put a stop to them. In a recent trial the engine competing with the Silsby (rotary) had its boiler stuffed with shavings, so as to cripple it.

Ald. Stout said that other fire departments would not take a rotary engine as a gift.

Ald. Pickering moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Fire and Water. He was urged to withdraw the demand for the reference, and did so on the allegation that the Board of Fire Commissioners had purchased a rotary engine to-day, and contemplated the purchase of four more.

Ald. Moore renewed the demand for a reference, but it was not entertained.

Ald. Cullerton's amendment, forbidding the purchase of rotary engines, was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Ald. Campbell offered a resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Council that Sec. 23 of Chap. 12, of the Revised Ordinances, relating to gambling-houses, should be enforced by the Board of Police and the Superintendent of Police, or else that these officials should resign their offices.

Ald. Campbell supported his resolution by saying that the administration was derelict in its duty, and had made the city the headquarters of thieves and gamblers, whose operations were winked at by the officers. He did not say the officers were in collusion with these ruffians, but he did say that if he were an officer and failed to suppress such crimes he should expect to be charged with collusion.

Ald. Brand moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Judiciary. It was so referred.

NO FURTHER STEPS.

Ald. Campbell offered a resolution expressing the sense of the Council that no further steps be taken toward the erection of a Court-House and City-Hall during the present fiscal year. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred the nomination by the Mayor, as members of the Board of Education, of George C. Clarke, Charles H. Reed, Philip A. Hoyne, Rodney Welch, and Adolph Schoeninger, reported back the names without recommendation, except that the different nominations be voted upon separately. The report was concurred in, and the Council proceeded with the confirmation. George C. Clarke was confirmed without opposition. Against Mr. Reed the only vote was that of Ald. Cullerton, but he subsequently changed his vote and the confirmation was unanimous. Against Phil Hoyne Ald. Sidwell and McClory were the only voters. Ald. Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, and Clark voted against Rodney Welch. The same votes were recorded against Adolph Schoeninger. The five nominees were confirmed.

REBUILDING THE JONES SCHOOL.

A communication was read, embodying notice of the action of the Board of Education relative to rebuilding the Jones School building at once. The action of the Board was concurred in, and an order was passed authorizing the Comptroller to make a temporary loan of $35,000 to rebuild the Jones School.

LICENSING STREET CARS.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare and submit an ordinance for the licensing all street cars, the price per car not to exceed $12. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WATER MAINS.

An order was offered by President Dixon, authorizing the Board of Public Works to use $200,000 of surplus water rents for the purpose of taking up small water mains in the thickly-populated parts of the city, and laying down larger mains, and also to put in necessary fire hydrants.

Ald. Cullerton objected to the passage of the order, fearing that the larger mains would only be put down in the business portion of the city. He demanded its reference to the Committee on Finance. It was so referred.

NEW HORSE-RAILWAY TRACKS.

A petition for a horse-railway on Fifth avenue, north of Randolph street, and on North Wells north to Clark street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division.

In reply to an inquiry by Ald. Cullerton, Ald. Schmitz stated that the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, were waiting for an opinion of the Corporation Counsel before reporting on the Wabash avenue street-railway track.

NEW FIRE APPARATUS.

The following communication from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th of July last Chicago was once more the scene of an extensive conflagration, which again demonstrated the necessity of providing additional protection against fire, a danger to which our city is so greatly, so pre-eminently exposed.

Feeling the responsibility resting upon us to do all in our power to guard against a recurrence of fire disasters we, on the 20th of July, at the first regular meeting of your honorable body after the fire, submitted you an estimate for such apparatus and appliances as in the judgment of your Board of Police and Fire Commissioners is indispensable in order to raise the Fire Department to that standard of effectiveness and strength which the situation demands. The excitement created by the fire has died out. The mouthings and cheap advice of those ignorant of facts is diminishing, and the sober second thought of the people will force them to recognize the true causes and only practical remedies. Though the excitement is over, the danger is as great to-day as it was twelve hours after the fire.

The necessity for more engines, for sappers and miners, for floating engines on the river, for special watchmen on our towers, and for an adequate water supply is as great to-day as it was in the first hours of our agony. The situation remains unchanged. We have the same number of broad acres densely covered with pine shanties, interspersed with planing-mills, tar-roofing factories, and shops of every degree, built of wood and covered with tar, ready on any day and at any hour to catch the spark that will despoil thousands of their homes and endanger the very existence of the city.

The same prairie winds that lashed the flames in 1871, and fanned them on the 14th of July last, threaten to destroy us now.

The mass-meetings and resolutions have accomplished but little. Resolutions will not make our frame buildings more fire-proof, nor will buncombe speeches cause the wind to abate. There is but one way to avert destruction, and that is to provide such means as are commensurate with the dange. Action, prompt action, is needed; and action, gentlemen of the Common Council, rests with you, and you only, for yours is the power to furnish the material requisite to place the Fire Department on a footing equal to its needs. We can but recommend. Three weeks ago to-day we submitted our estimates and asked you to make the necessary appropriation, which request was by you referred to your Committee on Fire and Water. Every day that you defer making this appropriation is one fraught with danger, and our duty in the matter demands that we call your attention to this so vital interest, and to respectfully and earnestly urge you to take immediate action.

Accompanying you will find copies of the reports of the Fire-Marshal and his Assistants, together with a map of the district burned, showing water supply, from which you will glean some startling statistical facts regarding the insufficiency of the water-supply, and which should command the most serious attention of the authorities. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

MARK SHERIDAN,
C. A. RENO,
E. F. C. KLOKKE,
JAMES AYARS, JR.

The Council then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The case of John C. Hilton against the Great Western Telegraph Company was before Judge Farwell yesterday morning on a motion for a Receiver. The Judge, however, declined to hear the motion at present, and postponed it for thirty days, making an order for the defendants to answer Hilton's cross-bill, which was filed Saturday, in ten days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Blodgett will be here to-day for necessary motions, and again some day before the 20th, when he will take a much-needed vacation.

Judge Gary will be in court daily at 2 o'clock for motions.

Judge Moore will be here a short time this morning, but will leave the city this evening.

Judge Drummond will not be in the city for the next few days.

Judge Booth will be here the 19th, to take defaults.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* Company commenced a suit for $2,500 against the *Post* Printing Company.

The Commercial Loan Company began a suit for $5,000 against H. H. Walker.

Will & Roberts sued George L. Murchie for $1,500.

Vrooman & Crawford brought suit against G. A. Onken, claiming $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

D. C. Wharton, W. P. Alkinson, Henry Vauxem, and W. M. Wharton commenced a suit in attachment against James M. Bryant to recover $6,854.

Appolonius Schneider began an action in trespass against Jacob Sold, laying damages at $5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Godwin, his will was proven and letters testamentary to Frederick A. Godwin, and his individual bond for $326,000, was approved.

The claim of Robert Reid for $2,538.04, against the estate of William Ellis was allowed.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. B. Janin vs. John L. Auerman, $708.90.—Commercial Loan Company vs. S. J. Walker and Joseph E. Young, $2,444.71.—Same vs. Samuel J. Walker, $3,025.—L. C. Rousseau et al. vs. George Kellogg, $82.90.—Adolph Rau vs. Carl Schmack, $120.—W. J. Gramer vs. Philip Hennemann and Caroline Henneman, $277.75.

JUDGE GARY—S. W. Meyenberg vs. J. W. Siely, $465.—Keen, Cooke & Co. vs. David and W. H. Horton, $539.91.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—T. K. Seaverus vs. Mary L. Boss, $677.16.

CABALISTIC SIGNS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5, 1874.

A "tramp" told me, the other day, that while trudging along he met a man going in the opposite direction. They compared notes. It was a meeting of Box and Cox,—jour. printer and jour. tailor. Both were "flat-broke," and were foraging on the farm-houses. The tailor asked the printer if he had ever heard of the "Knights of the Road,"—a new fraternity among enforced peripatetics. The printer had not, whereupon the tailor proposed to initiate him; and, going into the woods hard by, the printer was duly "obligated." It seems that each member carries a hard piece of red chalk, and, when he gets food at a house, he makes a cross on the gate, to signify that it is the "house of the good man." If he fails to get food, an 0 is made on the gate. By these signs other members are directed; and the 0 is understood to mean that members may, if their necessities require it, use force or fraud to make the stingy man "come down." His corn-field or chicken-roost is not sacred to the fraternity, nor is his "grub-pile," if they can come at it. Hence, if the fraternity spreads, as it is likely to these hard times, it will be well for people to earn the cross of the "Knights of the Road."

STERN.

The Handwriting on the Wall.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It has been said that the professional beggars in large cities have certain cabalistic signs whereby the character of every house they enter for charity is indicated. Three or four scratches on the outer wall tell the story. If that house comes down handsomely, all the beggars in that district will know it by the cabalistic signs. If it sends the beggar away with an admonition, the signs on the wall will show that fact also.

The Chinese servants have improved on this system; or rather, they have introduced a plan of their own which is certainly very effectual as far as it goes. If a servant is discharged and about to leave, in a few well chosen but mysterious characters he sets forth the causes, either upon scraps of paper or on the walls of the room he has occupied. If there had been any difference of opinion about wages, any exactions of service not agreeable, or other real or fancied grievances, these matters are all set forth in these few characters, which can only be read by the successors of that particular servant. In one instance within our knowledge a family had a succession of servants coming and going all the time. As they treated their servants well, the work being light and the pay liberal, they could not for a long time divine the cause. It finally occurred to them that some months before they had been obliged to dismiss a refractory servant. It turned out that this servant had left his cabalistic signs. He had got even by showing up the family to all his successors. The Oriental document was effaced from the wall, and there has been no further trouble. When the wrath of John is kindled, and he writes on the wall or other place, it is said that he is neither very delicate nor truthful in his statements.

THE ILLINOIS INSURANCE LAWS.

An Important Opinion by Atty.-Gen. Edsall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—Atty.-Gen. Edsall has given the following opinion to the Auditor, which was made public to-day:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7, 1874.

SIR: In your letter of the 3d inst. it is stated that the Union Insurance Company, of Chicago, had made application to your department to be examined under the Insurance law of 1869, to enable the Company to resume business, and that you had refused the application for the reason that you were of the opinion that under the third section of the act of Feb. 17, 1874, in regard to the dissolution of insurance companies, the charter of the Company is extinct. You ask my opinion upon the question raised, and refer me to the argument of the counsel for the Company, which has been placed before me.

The third section of the act in regard to the dissolution of insurance companies, in force July 1, 1874, above referred to, provide that the charters of all insurance companies incorporated in this State, which, either from neglect or by vote of their members or officers, or in obedience to the decree of any court, have ceased or shall hereafter cease for the period of one year to transact the business for which they were organized, shall be deemed and held extinct in all respects, as if they had expired by their own limitation, and the Circuit Court shall have authority, upon application by the petition of the Auditor of State, or of any person interested, to fix by decree the time within which such Companies shall close their concerns. [Gross' Statutes 1873-'4, page 241, Sec. 4.]

It seems to be conceded that for more than a year prior to July 1, 1874, the Company had ceased to issue policies or to transact the business for which it was organized, unless certain efforts made to reorganize the Company—the appointment of Commissioners, who would obtain new subscriptions to its capital stock, and the election of Boards of Directors, and other acts of a like nature—should be considered as transacting the business for which the Company was organized within the purview of the act of Feb. 17, 1874. I think you are clearly correct in the opinion that these things do not constitute the business for which the Company was organized. The exercise of such powers are at most but preliminary or incidental to the transaction of such business, but do not, in my judgment, constitute the business itself. Such business is to take risks and make insurance upon the various kinds of property named in the second section of the charter, and to receive premiums therefor. Other things are required to be done as incidental to the transaction of such principal business, but the mere exercise of such incidental powers within the year, and during the time when the ordinary business for which the corporation was created remained suspended, will not prevent a dissolution of the corporation under the statute in question. [Ward's Sea Ins. Co., 7 Paige, Chan. R. 296.]

A question of greater difficulty remains to be considered. Prior to July 1, 1874, the mere fact that this Company had ceased to transact the business of insurance for the period of one year would not under the law then in force necessarily have forfeited the franchises of the corporation. Should this act, which took effect July 1, 1874, have a retrospective operation, a literal reading of the language is broad enough to admit of such an interpretation, if the nature of the subject would otherwise justify it. If the forfeiture of the franchise of the corporation is treated as a penalty imposed for its neglect to transact the business for which it was organized for the period of one year, then it must be prospective in its operation. To apply it to past transactions we would encounter both the State and Federal Constitutions, which alike prohibit ex-post facto laws. Although the prohibition of such legislation is confined to laws of a criminal nature, it is not essential, in order to render an act invalid, that it should expressly assume the action to which it relates to be criminal, or provide for its punishment as a criminal offense. If it should subject an individual to a pecuniary penalty for an act which, when done, involved no responsibility, or if it deprived a party of any valuable right like the right to follow a lawful calling for acts which were innocent or at least not punishable by law when committed, the law will be ex-post facto in a constitutional sense, notwithstanding it does not, in terms, declare the acts to which the penalty is attached criminal. [Cooley's Constitutional Law, 266. Folconar, Campbell & McLean, 212. Cummings, Missouri 4, Wal., 277.]

The eighth section of the act under which this Company was organized provides that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to permit said Company to do banking business, to exempt said Company from the operation of such general laws as may hereafter be passed upon the subject of insurance. [Private Laws of 1867, page 152.]

The fair construction of this section is, that the Company should be subject and must conform to all general laws of this State relative to insurance companies after the same passed, and take effect, and not that, by a retrospective act of legislation, the existence of the Company may be determined. A statute is never held to operate retrospectively when such construction would work a forfeiture or divest a vested right. [Conway Cable 37. Illinois 82.]

I am therefore of the opinion that the fact that the Union Insurance Company ceased to transact the business of insurance for a year prior to July 1, 1874, did not operate as a dissolution of the Company, or subject the same to a forfeiture of its franchises and existence under the statute in question.

I have the honor to be yours very respectfully,

JAMES K. EDSALL, Attorney-General.

The Hon. C. E. LIPPINCOTT.

A Murderer Who Became a Capitalist.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

Long years ago, say 1826 or thereabouts, John Morgan lived in the "wind-mill house" in this city. Mr. Morgan was a fisherman, a large, muscular man, and his wife was a very handsome woman. In one of the frequent absences of the husband the wife left their home. On returning at one time he found her absent. He took his fish-knife, went to a neighbor's and ground it to a keen edge, responding to the inquiry as to what he was going to do with it, that he was going to kill a hog. He then went in search of his wife, and demanded of her that she should return. This the wife refused, replying that she was going to do as she pleased. High words passed, when he drew his knife and gave her a stab in the breast, killing her instantly. He then went to his own house and attempted to kill himself, inflicting fearful injuries. Dr. Stephen Cummins, when called, said they would prove fatal in two hours, and that it was hardly worth while to dress his wounds. It was done, however, and the man removed to the Poor-House to be cared for. He was constantly attended. One night, two or three weeks afterward, he sent the attendant out of the room on some pretext, and when he returned John Morgan was gone. The window was up, and there was the ladder on which he descended or was carried down. It was reported that some men from Westbrook, Masons, carried him off. From that day nothing was heard of the departed dying man until a few days since, when a letter was received from a lawyer in New York inquiring for the heirs of the said John Morgan. It now appears that after the escape he found his way to New York, where he married and accumulated quite a property. It was in relation to this property that the letter was written, and the heirs in this city and vicinity are now preparing to get possession of it.

An Old Musket.

The New Hampshire Historical Society has in its possession a musket, concerning which some interesting facts are given in the Concord *Monitor*. It was presented to the Society at its anniversary, last June, by the venerable Levi Bartlett, of Warner, who accompanied the presentation with some words of a descriptive character. In 1707, Joseph Bartlett, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 21 years, was, with others, drafted to go to Haverhill and guard that place against an apprehended attack by French and Indians. Aug. 29, 1708, that town was beset by about 160 French and 50 Indians, when several buildings were burned and many people killed. The survivors then surrendered, Mr. Bartlett secreting his gun in the chimney, and was taken to Canada, where he remained in captivity more than four years. On his liberation he proceeded to Haverhill and found the gun where he had left it. Richard Bartlett, then of Amesbury, Mass., but afterwards of Warner, this State, served more than three years in the War of the Revolution, bearing all the while this now very ancient musket. Becoming an inhabitant of Warner, Mr. Bartlett took much satisfaction in exhibiting this companion of his in the struggle for independence. But on the anniversary of American freedom, many years ago, some Warner boys brought the ancient piece into requisition with which to honor the birthday of liberty, and put in an enormous charge. Twelve inches of powder were supplemented by several inches of damp earth, with which to make the old warworn gun "speak." It *did* speak its voice, but it was the last report it ever made. The barrel and stock was so shattered that all that could be done was to bind the parts together with a strong cord, and in this plight it is now seen. Mr. Levi Bartlet, in presenting the musket to the Society, acted in behalf of Mr. Thomas H. Bartlett, now of Warner, great-grandson of its first owner.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ADDRESS O 63, IN LAST TUESday's Tribune, was a misprint. Address now MUSIC TEACHER, 169 State-st.

PERSONAL—WENT AWAY FROM THE RESIdence of her parents, in Washington Heights, on Friday last, taking from her aunt money amounting to $40, a little girl 13 years old—light blue eyes, and light hair, cut rather short. Information concerning her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her father, THOMAS MAHON, Washington Heights, Ill.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR sale. (Renting a specialty.) WILLIAM R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State, near VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD FULL-TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano for only $5 per month. Apply at 237 West Madison-st., third-floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble-front house near Thirteenth-st., in perfect order with all modern improvements; price $21,000. An elegant and desirable residence three rooms deep; good cellar under entire house; possession when desired; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—100 FEET CORNER OF West Madison and Robey-sts.; fine business location. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV.—5 ACRES OF choice ground corner of this avenue and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE on small monthly payments. Price only $2,500. Apply to owner, H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, OR 20 ACRES CORNER OF Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av., near Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40X180 FEET BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—608 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY dwelling with brick basement, and lot, 42x150 feet, near Ashland-av. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100x175 FEET CORNER WABASH-av. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXCELLENT HOUSE and lot, well located, worth $12,000, for sale for $8,000. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25 OR 50 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., adjoining Gillespie's store. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—562 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house; 13 rooms; modern improvements; water on each floor; barn, and lot 22x175. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON North LaSalle-st. at very low figures, as owner wants money. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—183 FEET ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD by 185 feet on Union-av., and 160 feet on Cottage Grove-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, 160-acre farm 80 miles from city. Inquire at Room 3, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WILLARD A. SMITH, ROOM 13, 76 East Monroe-st.: Twelve beautiful houses situated on the following avenues—Prairie, Indiana, Michigan, and Wabash.

FOR SALE—$900 COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, GAS, water, bath-room, and barn. 357 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL lots on Oakwood Boulevard and Egan-av., adjoining south city limits; very easy terms. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—93x100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-ST., with improvements, between Market and Kingsbury-sts. Will take a farm in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—113 PARK-AV., 2-STORY HOUSE with beautiful lot, 51½x130 feet, with large barn. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, 25x125, within two blocks of depot at Washington Heights. Streets graded and lots high and beautifully located; 20 trains daily; fare, 11¼ cents. Terms: $10 cash, balance $5 per month till paid for. This is one of the finest opportunities ever offered for parties to purchase property in one of Chicago's best suburbs. Come early if you want a bargain. Office open all the week; also Sunday afternoon and Wednesday and Saturday evenings. We will show the property any day free of charge to you. STEVENS & WELD, No. 112 Dearborn-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—10 OR 20 ACRES at Highland Park, covered with timber; convenient to depot; some of the choicest ground in that beautiful suburb, below the market price and terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES land at Hobart, 32 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; price $575; $100 cash down, balance $8 monthly. Office days Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—UNEQUALED for natural beauty; 200 feet above Chicago; fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; healthy air, pure water, natural drainage; good society, school and church privileges; 12 miles from city; 24 trains daily on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Save rents and have a home of your own. Plats, prices, terms, and free transportation to examine the property, of HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on easy terms—a bargain; belongs to a non-resident who wants to sell. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Two-story frame, 11 rooms, with lot 50x150, two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

FOR SALE—$500 DISCOUNT FOR CASH—SOUTH Evanston; 2-story house, 9 rooms, all complete; has sewer to the Lake; lot 50x150; large barn; $3,000; very easy payments. See this if you want to make your money tell. Fine building lots cheap. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND 5 ACRES GROVE lot ½ mile from Hobart, 32 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $625, $100 down, balance $8 monthly. Office days, Saturdays and Mondays. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—12 $1,000 LOTS IN BRIDGEPORT, NEAR Archer-av., at $5,000. Now or never. Must have money. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL CHOICE acre tracts on the lake shore at Highland Park and Lake Forest; good for subdivision and near railroad. JAMES DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, SEVERAL CHOICE CORners at Washington Heights, and one splendid lot near depot at Irving Park. Bargains can be had in this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MY HOME ON WEST RIDGE, EVANSton, nearly 2 acres land, covered with forest and fruit trees; house with 10 rooms and cellar; best water in Cook County. Price, $10,000; terms easy; will take good farm in part pay. JOHN NATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EQUITY, $150,000, in exchange for productive property, unincumbered, in other places. Address, with full particulars, GUARDIAN, Box 275 Newport, R. I.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE A LOT ON STATE, or east of State and south of Twenty-second-sts. Address S 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—80 TO 160 ACRES NEAR WHEATON; will pay cash; must be a bargain. Address, giving description, etc., O 89, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AUG. 9—A PLAIN GOLD RING, 18 KARat, with inscription on the inside. Please call, prove property, and pay for advertisement. No. 2 Sixteenth-st.

LOST—AN OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH, THE inside cap of brass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 1065 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A LADIES' PIN, with pearl and jet setting. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 214 West Adams-st.

LOST—A BROWN HORSE, WHITE NOSE, LONG tail, mane cut short, spot on left hind leg; hitched to wagon with green box, with "Express 1,752" painted on it, also "H. JACOBS." Return to 324 West Chicago-av. and receive $5 reward.

LOST—STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 31 PARK-av., Wednesday night, Aug. 5, a dark bay mustang saddle-pony, 4 black feet, without shoes; a liberal reward will be paid for his return, or information that may lead to his recovery. JAMES M'CAULEY, 31 Park-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, ON ROBEY-st., or Fulton-st., near Robey, an Ottoman (striped) shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving at 694 Fulton-st.

LOST—PORTMONNAIE—ON THE 9TH; A LIBERAL reward to the finder. Please leave it at 137 State-st., Hotchkin, Palmer & Co. EMMA McCABAE.

LOST—BETWEEN 82 THROOP-ST. AND BELL'S drug store, a lady's black fan with silver chatelaine. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 82 Throop-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, POCKETBOOK CONtaining some money and the owner's Board of Trade membership ticket. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Secretary's office of the Board of Trade or notifying W 11, Tribune office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 66 East Adams-st. and Union Park, one gold barrel ebony handle pen. The finder will please return it to 66 East Adams-st. and receive reward.

LOST—MONDAY, AUG. 10, ON IRVING PARK boulevard or Lincoln-av. road, a worsted carriage robe (or affghan). The finder will be amply rewarded by returning to C. F. HUNTING, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM PREMISES, 1105 West Washington-st., on Friday, Aug. 7, two horses; one a red roan mare, about 8 years old, weighing about 1,100 pounds; when last seen, had on halter without strap; the other, a bark bay mare, about 4 years old, weighs about 750 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or information that will lead to their recovery. J. H. HOWARD, 1105 West Washington-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM BARN IN THE rear of 621 West Lake-st., Sunday night, Aug. 9, one dark-bay horse, 7 years old, heavy tail, large neck and shoulders, small white spot on forehead; stands about 15½ hands high; white right hind foot. A reward will be paid for his return to GEO. W. SPECK & CO., 621 West Lake-st.

STOLEN—I WILL PAY FAIR PRICE FOR RETURN of diamond ring and shirt studs taken from my house at Evanston Sunday night, Aug. 9. No questions. Address Q 79, Tribune office, or call at 202 Lake-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMAtion that will lead to the recovery of a load of household goods taken from Wabash House on night of the fire. W. S. FORREY, Paris House, 116 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN COUNTY MAP BUSIness. HARRISON & WARNER, Clinton, Ia.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $600 TO $1,000, to engage in a well-paying and legitimate business; no risk. For particulars address N 90, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $5,000, in the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing business. Address A X, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE BEST INVESTMENT in the city. Only $500 required to buy one-half interest in the sample-room and bowling-alley at 89 South Halsted-st. It is paying now $250 per month. Can't attend to it alone. Any one wishing to invest in this business will do well to call and investigate. WM. B. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—CITY BRANCH office, 172 and 174 Clark, up-stairs. Machines sold on monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, a graduate of a Canadian university. Address 868 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SACRIFICE TO GET GOOD TENANTS—$82.50—Three-story and basement marble-front, with all modern improvements (including furnace), just finished; fronts on Lincoln Park; worth $100.
$20—Two blocks west of Union Park, upper part, six rooms, with water.
$10—887 West Indiana-st., lower part, with water.
TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR SIXteenth-st., No. 823 Indiana-av; 7 rooms and cellar, in good condition, with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—SINGLE FLOORS IN DWELLINGS ON Sangamon-st., 8, 5, and 4 rooms each, newly refitted and pleasantly located. Inquire of WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., or in drug-store, corner of Sangamon and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—FOR $50 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, 1875, a 3-story marble front house, having all modern improvements; location finest in the city. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Jefferson Park; just the place for a newly married couple; neighborhood unexceptionable. Address H 79, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY house situated at Irving Park; large grounds; near depot. Also a furnished cottage on Walnut-st., near Paulina. A large list of houses, rent low, to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, Room 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, by the day or month. Best location in the city. 71 Monroe-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS from $12 to $15. Best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—SETS OF ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, from $2 per week; no children. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 342 West Adams-st., 6 rooms besides summer kitchen; splendid location. Apply to MEAD & COE, Real Estate, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room; also room-mate wanted. 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—SIX BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, AND A barn, in first-class location, at low rent to responsible parties. Apply on premises, 1354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State, 25x70; splendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; stores and offices in Gard's marble-front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st. Address or apply to E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIVE ROOMS; GOOD LOcation for saloon, restaurant, shoemaker or laundry; the whole building. Rent only $20. 309 North Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LUMBER OR COAL dock, 150 feet front, on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 15, 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping (no children), within 20 minutes' walk from old Court-House; rent moderate. Address, with full particulars, U 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms, North or South Side, modern improvements, unfurnished. Will buy good furniture. Responsible tenants. Address, full particulars, R 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, by American man and wife. Address, with terms and location, O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 to 8 rooms near Union Park until May 1. Address, stating terms and number of street, R 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—FAST PACING MARE, CHEAP FOR cash. Address G D B, 190 and 192 North Jefferson-st., stating price and where may be seen.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED cottage for gent and wife, no children. Address O 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NICELY FURnished house of 6 or 7 rooms, till May 1, with all modern improvements, on either West or South Side; terms $50 a month; best of references given. Address Room 113, Grand Pacific.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN good repair, with gas fixtures and water, containing 5 to 7 rooms, and near street cars. Address, stating terms and location, J. ONSLOW, Room 3 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of a house on South Side, convenient to street or steam cars, in pleasant location. Address TILTON, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—AUCTION—WE WILL SELL HORSES, carriages, and harness at auction every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m., at Weston & Co.'s auction rooms, 196 East Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A SPLENDID BAY FAMILY HORSE, IS RISING 6 years of age, and is warranted sound and kind, and trots in a little better than 3 minutes. Also one good business horse; he is also warranted sound and kind, and a reasonable trial allowed with either of them. They are the property of a widow, and in from the country. Apply to the groom at stables No. 927 Wabash-av., rear.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, side-bars, &c., &c.; also several good second-hand top-buggies, very cheap, at 155 West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A HORSE FOR HIS keep; light driving; very best care given. Might purchase. References given. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

A NUMBER OF BUGGIES AND PHAETONS, slightly damaged by removal on night of late fire, for sale at cost, at 43 and 45 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, slide-seats, etc., etc., for sale at very low prices. H. B. HILL, Clinton-st., near Washington.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST DRIVING HORSE in the city; yacht buggy; a No. 1 harness; horse 7 years old, mahogany bay, black legs, mane, and tail; tail drags the ground; mane 2¼ feet long; perfectly sound; thoroughly broken; a lady can drive him; good stepper; weighs 1,060 pounds. No jockies need apply. Will pay $500 for horse that will match him in style and speed. Can be seen by calling at Room 8, No. 189 Madison-st., from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., for three days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS HORSE and a cheap family nag. 237 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A STOUT, SOUND, LITTLE MARE for $35; also a nice driving horse for $45, and a 10-year old work-horse for $50. A trial given at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE FIRST-CLASS LIGHT two-horse spring wagons nearly new, and just the thing for the oyster business. Call at 238 South Franklin-st. corner Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$250 WILL BUY A HORSE, buggy, and harness; buggy first-class, new this spring. Also one stylish buggy horse. Both sound. 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES. COME AND see. On Graceland Road, one-quarter of a mile west of Sharp corner saloon. JOHN SAGEMAN.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., removed from the St. James to 11 Lake-st., at cost until further notice. P. L. SMITH.

LARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES, ROCKAways, top-buggies, phaetons, track sulkies, etc., for sale, saved from the fire, at very low prices. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

MULES FOR SALE. PAIR OF MATCHED mules, or will trade for horses. Inquire of A. BOOTH, corner Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—TEAMS TO WORK IN HUMBOLDT Park.

WANTED—TO BUY—SMALL EXPRESS WAGON or covered wagon. 17 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

AN EDUCATED MECHANICAL GENIUS, WITH much practical experience, who understands drafting, patern-making, and the use of a large variety of tools, desires pecuniary aid; wishes to forward some of his inventions, or will put in practical shape the inventions of others. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing and every description of personal valuables. Address A. WILKINS, Money Loan Office, 600 State-st.

STAMMERING—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I have been cured of an impediment in my speech at the Chicago Stammering Institute, No. 12 Aberdeen-st., under the management of Drs. E. L. & H. Rivenburgh. I have been troubled with spasmodic stammering for 25 years, and was cured at this institute in one day. I know that I am permanently cured—it is natural to talk, and unnatural to stammer—their system of treatment shows this, and I can now talk as fluently as any one. B. W. CHILD, with A. B. Clark & Co., 402 and 404 West Madison-st. I will answer any communication on this subject. D. W. C. Stammering and other impediments in speech cured for life in a few days by Drs. E. L. & H. Rivenburgh at Stammering Institute, No. 12 Aberdeen-st. Send for circular.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1874.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND KNOWLES pump for cash. Apply to 286 Archer-av. or 200 LaSalle-st. PINCHON & WILLARD.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW, GOOD SINgle rooms at 50c per day, at Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st. Also, rooms by the week.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GROCERIES; I WILL pay cash for a stock of groceries at a bargain. Address 16 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOSS PLUMBERS TO FIGURE ON job for cash, corner Leavitt and Ashley-sts.

WANTED—SOME SHELVING, COUNTERS, AND circle-head bins for a grocery store (must be in good order). Address immediately, —JONES, 559 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—TO KNOW WHERE I CAN FIND A man who wants a steady, sober, and honest salesman, cashier, or partner, for any kind of business. Address R 51, Tribune office.

$40 A DAY SELLING THE ROTARY SELF-heating flatiron; no fire, no heating house; best thing to sell in America; you must have $25 to start. 171 Randolph-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2 NEW frme houses containing 8 rooms, on West Taylor-st., near Western-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED COFFEE sacks, in good condition, $10 a hundred to clear them out. 163 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A PATENT, FOR THE WESTERN States, of an article universally demanded, costing 20 cents, selling for $1; millions of them needed; this offers a splendid chance for business; only a small cash investment required. REED & KELLY, 157 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GUNS—CHEAP, ONE NEW CENTRAL fire breech-loader with all the latest improvements, and one muzzle-loader, both by first-class London gunmakers; to be seen at W. CLAYTON'S, southeast corner Leavitt and North-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION CLERK; one who has 3 or more years experience, and speaks German and English languages. Permanent situation offered. Address Lock-Box 1177, Terre Haute, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—MACHINIST AT 291 EAST MADISON-st. One having tools ready to go to work preferred.

WANTED—GOOD STAIR-BUILDER AT 267 AND 269 Wabash-av. C. W. KELTON.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER. RICHARDSON & BIRD, 74 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 146 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR three carpenters to put up hardwood finish. None but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS at 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st. G. W. MILLAN & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER; MUST BE well recommended. Apply at 38 and 40 Michigan-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD CABINETMAKERS. Apply at 25 Cork-st., near Reuben and Fourth-sts.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A QUICK, ACtive young man, who has had a year's experience in a bindery and is willing to make himself generally useful. State particulars and terms to BLANK BOOKS, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOY AND GIRL; BOY TO DO CHORES, girl to assist in kitchen. Apply at 72 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A LIVELY, ENERGETIC YOUNG man to travel; pay $10 per week and expenses; must have $50 as surety or don't answer. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$70 A WEEK. THERE IS NOT A doubt that men handling our goods make $70 a week easier than others make $7; will send 50-cent sample free to men that have a little cash. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SELL THE BEST household article in the world; salary $75 a month, or a large commission. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN, CITY AND COUNTRY, TO SELL magic sewing-machine threaders, newest, best-paying 25-cent article out; 50 new articles. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—TEN CANVASSERS TO SELL TO private families and hotels. 79 South Market-st., ground floor.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 40 MEN TO WORK on brickyards of H. JONES & CO., Wood-st., and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, WRITING A GOOD hand. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock at T. E. CANDA & CO.'S, 79 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO THE work in a small family just outside the city; a pleasant home and a good situation. U 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for family of three; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at No. 12 Rhodes-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT second work in a private family at 1294 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. Apply at 589 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WILLING TO go a short distance into the country, competent to cook, wash, and iron for a private family; reference required. Inquire between the hours of 9 and 3 at 171 West Washington-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN-GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. Apply at 1171 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Apply at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 Union-st., near Madison.

WANTED—2 SMART GIRLS; 1 FOR GENERAL housework, 1 for care of children. 1271 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 218 Bissell-st., North Side, between Centre and Sophia-sts. Take Clybourn-av. cars.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede preferred. 280 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE COOK at the Burdick House. Apply to head cook.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 377 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES. 81 Clark-st. THOMSON'S restaurant.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good reference required. Apply at 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, small family. Inquire at 149 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FROM 13 TO 18 YEARS old, to take care of children. Apply at 178 Park-av. None but a good, careful one need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; ONE who can cook, wash, and iron. No. 31 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK, AT 54 NORTH MARKET-ST.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR RESTAURANT. 255 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK, AT 617 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE SECOND COOK, AND ONE good boy to work in the kitchen. Apply at 153 East Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS. Call at 292 West Indiana-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKers, at WEBBER & HARKIN'S, 109 Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO ATtend children; one able to sew on machine preferred. Call at 249 Laflin-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, GOOD-NATURED nurse girl, at 1289 Indiana-av. Wages, $2.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF bundle-washing at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 426 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESSES — BUNDLE WASHER and plain washer. Inquire Metropolitan Hotel.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman to take entire charge of a boy 4 years old, and general care and charge of a small house; keep servant; only 2 in family; one who wants a permanent home preferred. Address X Y Z, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. FOR FURTHER particulars address BERT, New Lenox, Will Co., Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A NICE LARGE UNfurnished front room to rent, with or without board; also a large side room suitably arranged for two gentlemen; a pleasant home and splendid locality; terms very moderate.

South Side.

8 EAST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—FIRST-class board for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

43 AND 45 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER house, new house, plentiful table, nice single rooms, $5 to $6 per week. Day-board, $4. English family.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms to rent, with board, at very moderate rates; good references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families and single gentlemen at moderate prices, with good table.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts.—First class board at very moderate rates. Transients $2 per day.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW MORE GOOD APPLICATIONS FOR SUMS of $2,500 and upward wanted by ISAAC H. PRICE, 190 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

MONEY WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO LEND money on first-class real estate, address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Land and Loan Agent, Evanston, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty, in sums of $1,500 and upwards. Only principals need apply. Inquire at UNION TRUST CO., 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

SHORT-TIME AND PURCHASE MONEY MORTgage-paper bought and sold. Loans negotiated. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $500. SHORT TIME ON FIRST-class chattels; first or second mortgages on inside or suburban real estate. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN—$1,500 OR LESS ON IMPROVED REAL estate, 10 per cent interest; commissions 2½ per cent. Address T 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,200 ONE YEAR AT 8 PER CENT PER month on first-class business block (leasehold) worth $5,000. Address R 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR TWO YEARS, ON SECOND mortgage; first-class residence property at Evanston, worth $12,000 cash; rental value, $1,000; first mortgage, $4,500, three years; will pay 10 per cent, and $75 commission; can give good references. Address O 75, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ON improved city property. Principals apply to MOSS & COX, Room 33, 162 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved or unimproved city property; prefer dealing with principals. Address for 3 days S 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—BRICK RESIDENCE FRONTING east on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., for lot in that vicinity. L. G. BRAINARD, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD, CHEAP LOTS NEAR the city limits. What have you to trade for them? M. C. SPAULDING, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS VINEYARD on Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie. Value, $15,000. No incumbrance; pays $2,000 this year; will take Chicago or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 162 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood, with little or no incumbrance, for Chicago improved property. W. O. COLE, Methodist Block.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 GOOD INSIDE IMPROVed residence property for suburban lots or good farms; also some choice unincumbered lots at or near South Chicago for improved farm within 25 miles of the city near railroad station. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE—A NEW OCTAGON-FRONT brick house in suburbs of Chicago for stock of goods and some money. Also a fruit-farm at St. Joseph, Mich., for cash and goods. Address V 12, Tribune office, for three days.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LIST OF GOOD REAL estate exchanges to which I invite attention of owners and brokers. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG HARDWARE man of experience wishes to make an engagement about Sept. 1; has had full charge of a large hardware, stove and tin store for nearly five years; is a first-class workman; would take an interest if found agreeable; references A 1; salary moderate; country preferred. Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF first-class business qualifications and good address. Is a practical bookkeeper and can furnish unquestionable references. Address R 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS been five years in last place, would like a situation as entry-clerk or assistant bookkeeper; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can furnish A No. 1 references. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, night-watchman, or in any other capacity whereby I can earn an honest living. References A 1. T 7, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BREAD and cake baker, with good references; country preferred. Address, for three days, O 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man that can do good work in the repairing of jewelry, clocks, &c. Address JEWELER, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY ONE who understands his business. Address P 98, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ABLE-BODIED man of about 35 years of age, as porter or watchman. Is well acquainted in the city and can give first-class references. Would give a strong and willing hand to any work that he can find to do. Address JERRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS porter or night-watchman in store. Apply at 53 West Randolph-st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and wife (Danes) wish to get a place in an American family. The man is used to garden and farm work, and can drive horses. The wife is a good cook; can wash and iron. Please to call at Hotel Denmark, No. 9 Milwaukee-av., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family on the South Side. Please call at 588 North Dearborn-st., corner Burton-place.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a girl (Swede) only a few months in this country. A. WILLIAMS, 125 Bremer-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or light housework; is fully competent. Address M, 183 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework or kitchen work in a private family; good references given. Call at 100 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a private family. 172½ South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family where there are two girls kept; good city references if required. Call at 221 West Taylor-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small American family. Call at 201 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a private family; West Side preferred. Apply at 371 South Morgan st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housewoak or kitchen work. Please call or address 762 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family or as second girl, where two girls are kept. Call at 194 East Van Buren.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; also second girl. Apply for 3 days northeast corner of Douglas-place and Forrest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for 3 days at 428 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN COMPEtent to cook or do general housework; the best of city reference. 143 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO cooking in a private family, and to help wash and iron, or cook in a private boarding-house. Call at 123 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in an English-speaking family by a young Scandinavian girl, not long in America. Address X 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 650 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Good reference given. Apply at 261 North Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. 988 West Madison st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small American family. Apply at 188 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE GERMAN girl to do general housework or plain sewing in a small family. Call at 28 Goethe-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl to do housework or second work in a private family; references given. O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family. Call at 553 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Please call at 115½ Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GOOD girl who can cook, wash and iron, to do general housework in a small private family; best of city reference given. Please call at 67 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do housework or take care of children; willing to make herself generally useful; city or country. Please call or address 281 Third-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL, 16 years old, in a private family, as nurse, or to help in housework. 79 DeKoven-st., between Canal-st. and Stewart-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman, without child. Call at 971 Wabash-av. MRS. SMITH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS old, to take care of children and assist in light housework. Call to-day at 85 Forquer-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a first-class Swedish seamstress, to go out by day or week; is a good dressmaker, can cut and fit well; city reference. Address 900 South Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper in city or country; is willing to make herself useful in any capacity. Address P 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMpanion, or nursery governess (can teach music) by a woman of pleasant address, with good credentials. Address N 55, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl to cook; also young German girl. 197 West Washington-st., MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a governess who can teach German and English, and give instruction in fine needlework; only parties with first-class recommendation need apply at 34 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PATENT CARPET-CLEANING MACHINE AND right for Springfield, Bloomington, or Rockford for sale, or trade for horses, buggies, or any other good property. I will also sell one or two machines for Chicago, or will sell my present place of business, with two machines. Call at Boston Carpet-Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain, of wall-paper, paints, oils, and window-shades; in good location. Inquire of E. F. ADAMS & CO., Room 9 Methodist Church Block.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCES, can, with a few hundred dollars, buy a half-interest in a well-established cash business paying a yearly profit of $5,000. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES, located 50 miles from Chicago, in a flourishing city of 14,000 inhabitants, for sale for cash; best location in the city, and a good trade. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address A. MEDBURY, JR., with Frank Bros., corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

A MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERY FOR sale, with tools, wagon, soda-fountain, etc.; good store trade. None need apply without $1,800 cash. Apply at 99 Blue Island-av.

A RESTAURANT, ICE-CREAM, AND SAMPLE rooms for sale at a bargain; good locality. CHEESEMAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

BARBER SHOP AND CIGAR-STAND FOR SALE cheap; good custom; owner going to Germany. 23 West Kinzie-st.

COOLEY'S SAMPLE ROOM, 72 AND 74 DEARborn-st., for sale or exchange; elegantly finished and doing a good business; any person desirous of this establishment can make a splendid trade for it. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

CUSTOM MILL FOR SALE (STEAM), HAS TWO run of 3½ foot burrs, all necessary machinery; has a good trade; is running every day; coal 8 cents per bu.; would take some real estate. Address ALEX. WILSON, Box 1366, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP, CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire of A. MALOW, 186 West Chicago-av., basement.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT, STOCK, fixtures, etc. Apply at 15 Nutt-st.

I HAVE THREE OF THE BEST CHANCES IN Chicago for an energetic man to open business, and will furnish two-thirds of all the capital and give over the management. 136 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

MY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL FOR sale, consisting of dry goods, millinery, carpets, boots, shoes, and hats and caps. Stock on hand, about $16,000; sales last year, $71,000; will be same this; have the best location in the city; a long lease of building can be had; my health only reason for selling. Address J. F. CORLE, Geneseo, Ill.

SMALL BREWERY FOR SALE; TERMS EASY. Address W. WALL, West Mitchell, Mitchell County, Iowa.

STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE first-class location; good established trade. Address WALKER, the Clothier, 150 East Madison-st.

$15,000—TO CAPITALISTS. A MANUFACturer of a staple article, used by every one and sold everywhere, having a factory established in Chicago which cost $60,000, wishes to associate with any one having the above amount. Business strictly safe and profitable. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST-SELLING article ever invented. One to four pairs sold to nearly every man who tries it. L. R. Suspender; new principle; less strain on the pants when stooping than when standing. Agents say, "Never sold anything that gives such perfect satisfaction." Sample by mail, 75 cents; state length of suspender. JOHN D. HASKELL, 60 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE FASTEST selling 25 cent article in market; ladies. Call and look at our La Creme de Lis, 198 West Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST 25-CENT article in the West, useful in every family; no experience required, at 156 Washington-st., Room 5.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday............$2.50
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Schumann's Transatlantic Novelty Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Company. Minstrelsy, Farce, and Variety.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

H. W. BIGELOW LODGE, A. F. & A. M., NO. 438. Special communication Tuesday, Aug. 11, at Freemasons' Hall, American Express Building, at 9 a. m., to attend funeral of our late Brother, Thomas C. Thompson.
HIRAM BARBER, JR., W. M.
HOLDRIDGE O. COLLINS, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, HAIRPINS!—There will be a meeting of the Hairpin Society on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at Cave 155 South Clark-st. By order of the President.
"OUACHITA."

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular meeting this evening at their hall, No. 72 Monroe-st., for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—SPECIAL CONclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, for work on the K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knight courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. McCHESNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-sts., warrants the finest and best full set of teeth for $8. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 11, 1874.

The tax cases which are now on trial in the County Court will probably be decided to-day adversely to the city. We give in another column a statement of the grounds of action, and abstracts of the arguments on each side. The interests involved are public, and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve.

Atty.-Gen. Edsall has given an opinion of some interest in regard to the status of defunct insurance companies. A law passed by the last Legislature provides that any company which has ceased for a period of one year to transact the business for which it was organized shall forfeit its charter. The Attorney-General holds that the period mentioned must be reckoned from July 1; any other construction of the law would give it an *ex post facto* operation.

Arrangements have been made for a prize-fight in the neighborhood of Pittsburg to-day, and the illuminati of the sporting fraternity will probably be in attendance. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Chicago are now away from home. The gambling-rooms especially are deserted. Superintendent Rehm doubtless understands that a spasm of virtue in the police administration just now would hurt nobody of any consequence.

The German Government has apparently determined to recognize the Spanish Republic, and has brought some pressure to bear on the other Powers with a view to securing joint action. Don Carlos may as well postpone the magnificent schemes for the regeneration of his beloved Spain, which he recently developed in conversation with a correspondent. Late advices in regard to the threatened rupture between Germany and France are of a very pacific nature.

A communication from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was presented to the Common Council last evening. It was an unambiguous document, recalling to mind the recommendations of the Board as to the needs of the Fire Department, specially noticing the fact that the demand of the Board for more money was prompt and decisive, and closing with an awful imposition upon the Council of responsibility for future great fires. Somewhat stilted certainty the communication is, but it is still forcible. Though it be not poetry, yet it is true.

Remarkable forbearance has been displayed by the Board of County Commissioners in postponing an investigation of the charges against several of its members until after the Grand Jury has taken action. Thus has an excellent chance to engage in the vindicating business been recklessly thrown away. It would be some consolation for the guilty men if the Board would only certify to its own honesty. Then the Grand Jury might do its worst. Posterity could never be certain that the convicts were not the victims of a conspiracy.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey has been appointed Corporation Counsel, and has accepted the office. His name is sufficient guarantee that the city's interests will not suffer through his ignorance or negligence. Yet his appointment is probably due in large part to his association with Mr. B. G. Caulfield. Mr. Caulfield is a lucky man politically. He had one of his law partners elected to the Bench; now another becomes Corporation Counsel, and he himself is reported as having an eye on Congress.

The attempt of the mad cooper at Magdeburg to assassinate Prince Bismarck has resulted, as might have been expected, in the adoption of a more oppressive policy towards the Catholics. The futility of assassination as a remedy for political wrongs has been so frequently demonstrated that further discourse about it is idle. Men who thus constitute themselves saviors of desperate causes are *prima facie* lunatics. Recent history abundantly justifies this dictum. Wilkes Booth was a notable exception, but his case does not invalidate the rule.

The Chicago produce markets were strong yesterday in breadstuffs, and weak in provisions, with a light shipping movement. Mess pork was dull and 25c per brl lower, closing at $24.00 seller the month, and $24.25 for September. Lard was tame, and 12½@25c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $14.87½@14.90 cash, and $15.00 seller September. Meats were quiet and steady, at 8¼c for shoulders, 11¼@11⅜c for short ribs, 11⅝c for short clear, and 13¼@13¾c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 97c per gallon. Lake freights were in fair request and firm, at 2⅝c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and ⅝c higher, closing weak at $1.04 seller the month, and $1.00¼ seller September. Corn was active and irregular, closing at 66c cash, and 65⅝c seller the month. Oats were active, and 1c higher, closing at 41⅛c cash, and 38c seller the month. Rye was quiet and firmer, closing at 72½c. Barley was in moderate demand, and closed firm at $1.01¼ seller September. Hogs were active and firm, selling at $6.50@7.40 for common to extra. Cattle were active and unchanged. Sheep were steady.

The determined efforts of Germany to make itself a naval, as well as a military, power are shown in various directions. One of the chief occupations of the Admiralty at present is to improve the ship-building industry of the Empire. This they are accomplishing, not only by ordering ships-of-war built in private ship-building establishments, but also by applying to German manufacturers for the machinery and other articles required for naval purposes. Among others, it is stated that the Messrs. Krupp have commenced the construction of iron plates and masts on a very extensive scale. This sudden increase in ship-building, coupled with the efforts of Germany to secure a naval station on the coast of Spain, indicate that in case of another war the Empire will not confine its operations to the land. This new menace to France is one of unusual significance.

The Hon. Joe Ledlie has come to the surface again. It is the first time he has been heard of since the O'Conor campaign. He was Chairman of the O'Conor State Campaign Committee, and thereby claims to be the head of the only simon-pure Democracy in Illinois. It is said that he proposes to call a Convention of the O'Conor clan to meet in Springfield on the same day of the Convention called by Mr. McCormick, Aug. 26. As the O'Conor ticket received about 3,000 votes in the State of Illinois, the ordinary basis of representation would entitle Mr. Ledlie's Convention to about ten delegates in all. Cook County could not be represented, as there were only twelve votes for O'Conor, and most of these belonged to the "Eclectic philosophers." The Republican officeholders are evidently going to help Mr. Ledlie on, as they did in 1872, and to that end have, it is said, offered him the use of the Representatives' Hall. We think scarcely so large a hall will be needed.

The Russian Government, it is announced, is about to dispatch aother expedition to the Arctic Seas, not for purposes of scientific discovery, but to rescue an Austrian party under Capt. Weyprecht, which sailed in the ship Tegethoff two years ago. The Captain intended to double the Cape at the north end of Nova Zembla, and, seeking the open water supposed to lie on the east side of the islands, sail eastward until he reached the Pacific. The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that this is exactly the course which the Dutch navigator William Barentz laid down for himself 280 years ago, in seeking to make which he perished in a fearful storm. The last seen of the Tegethoff she was also in a fearful storm off the place where Barentz was lost, and, although she was a very stanch vessel and well officered, it is not improbable that the same fate has overtaken Capt. Weyprecht which overtook his gallant predecessor nearly three centuries ago.

THE LATE BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

The death of the Rt.-Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, is a serious event in the history of the Church in this country. Bishop Whitehouse was a man of rare mental endowments and an accomplished scholar. To these advantages were added in him great logical power, strong perseverance and determination, and untiring energy. As a priest, he was able, accomplished, and indefatigable; as an executive officer, he was distinguished for the energy he displayed in the administration of his Episcopal Government.

Bishop Whitehouse was a firm believer in Episcopal authority, and never failed to assert that authority whenever opposed or resisted, no matter where, by whom, or under what circumstances. He admitted no relaxation of the discipline of the Church, nor would he, by silence or otherwise, tolerate it. In his own office he maintained the dignity of a Bishop as but few could do so well. He was faithful and rigid in the performance of his own duties, and exacted the same from others. His Episcopacy has not been without its trials. His controversies with clergymen have been frequent; and while, in these controversies, he was always able, skillful, prompt, learned, and perhaps right, he was at the same time unyielding and uncompromising. The latest of these controversies was with the Rector of Christ Church, the Rev. Mr. Cheney, now a Bishop of the new Reformed Episcopal Church. That matter, after passing through the ecclesiastical courts, passed into the civil courts on questions of property, and is still pending there. The ecclesiastical courts deposed Mr. Cheney from the priesthood, but he still retains the Church property. Though the Bishop did not live to know the final decision in that case, he had witnessed the deposition of Mr. Cheney confirmed as a fact by the formal acceptance by the latter of an Episcopal office in a schismatic organization.

Bishop Whitehouse was, we suppose, the recognized leader of what is popularly called the High Church body in the United States. Though unostentatious personally, he strongly maintained the sanctity of ordination and of the priestly office. He was every inch a Bishop. He claimed for the office, and for the service of the Church, all the dignity and honor due to those appointed to do God's work and constitute God's Church. He maintained that the Church of which he was a prelate was the Catholic Church founded by Christ, and from which that of Rome had fallen away. His position as a High Churchman was rather known and felt than expressed or defined. No question of Ritualism having arisen in this diocese at all, and no question of doctrine except in the Cheney case, there was no occasion for any public presentation of his views on this important subject. He was not a man to express Episcopal opinions and judgments except when demanded by his official duty. He was literally a man of deeds and not of words.

His learning, his long experience, his pure and blameless life, together with his great ability, were shown conspicuously in the conventions of the Church, Diocesan and National, and especially in the House of Bishops; there he exercised a power and an influence due to his acknowledged standing among the intellectual men of the Church. He was also recognized in England for his learning and ability, for his zeal, and for the high dignity which he insisted upon as pertaining to the Episcopal office. He was looked upon in England as one of the ablest men and brightest intellects of the American Church.

Bishop Whitehouse had qualities which would have rendered him conspicuous among men even had he not been in the Church. As a statesman, and it may be as a soldier, his abilities, his energy, and his indomitable will and force of character, would have won for him a distinction among men to which his pure personal character would have given additional and fitting lustre. He has finished his course. He has fallen at a ripe age, and in the full enjoyment of the confidence of the Church of which he was an eminent prelate, and of the respect of all to whom he was known personally and by reputation.

We have traced the career of Bishop Whitehouse with greater detail in an obituary article printed elsewhere. The Episcopal Church in this diocese will have to elect a successor. That successor will be embarrassed by the eminence and ability of his predecessor, for there are but few men in the Church, or in any branch of public life, who are recognized as possessing the intellectual powers and forces that distinguished Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois.

PLATONIC LOVE.

The graphic narrative from "Gath" of the facts which he gathered relative to the Beecher scandal, during his two days' visit to Mr. Moulton and Theodore Tilton, while it throws a flood of light on many things that have heretofore appeared mysterious, brings out one fact with startling prominence,—that is, the dangers which lurk about that sentimental form of affection known as Platonic love. The whole drift of the testimony in this case, the statements of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, the incongruous and conflicting testimony of Mrs. Tilton, and the letters and documents which have thus far been published, tend to show that the attachment between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, when it first commenced, was one of sentiment, and as Platonic as even Plato himself might have taught in any of his symposiums. It is possible it might have remained so had the conditions been favorable,—that is, had Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton been persons of equal strength of mind and of equal purity of purpose. Both are sentimental in their ideas, and poetical if not rhapsodical by nature; but beyond this they are unlike in character. Mr. Beecher is a man built in a strong mold; strong in physique; strong in intellect; strong in the power to fascinate others by the magnetism of his presence; a man entitled to be called a genius, if any man in the American pulpit can be called such. Mrs. Tilton, on the other hand, has shown by her testimony, and even by the letters written to her husband, that she is a weak, foolish woman, whose reason is subservient to her emotions, whose head is governed by her heart. As Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher are men of similar tastes and purposes, although the former has the manly frankness and boldness of youth, and the other the caution and evasion of age, the opportunities for interviews between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were well nigh unlimited. Circumstances were favorable for the consummation of this intimacy. Mr. Beecher is a religious teacher of consummate power and eloquence, and Mrs. Tilton is by nature a deeply religious person. Mr. Beecher is an eminently literary man, and Mrs. Tilton is a lover of literature. The Platonic attachment, therefore, fed and thrived upon religion and literature. Like any strongly-religious and weakly-grounded woman, she idealized Mr. Beecher. He gradually grew in her imagination to be a saint who could do no harm. If she ever had a scruple, he could speedily remove it by the assurance that no wrong could be done under the cloak of religion. He ministered to her literary pride by reading to her and consulting with her upon "Norwood," and the "Life of Christ," and other matter he was preparing for the press; and "The Life of Christ" was subsequently made a convenient vehicle for the forwarding of appointments when Mr. Tilton was away. Thus, whether Mr. Beecher started out with an evil purpose or not, the Platonic friendship carried these two along until Mrs. Tilton wished that "Heaven had made her such a man." Having reached this point, it was easy enough for her to believe that Heaven had done this for her, and the strong mind, more and more influencing the weak one, the catastrophe may have come unawares.

In nine cases out of ten, the catastrophe overtakes Platonic friendships, especially between married people, or between a married person on the one hand and a single person on the other. It is doubtful whether even the Platonic loves of Dante and Beatrice, or Petrarch and Laura, if all the facts were known, and they were stripped of the glamor which poetry has woven about them, would stand the test of strict morality. So long as love is a physiological emotion, so long must Platonic love sooner or later be rudely shattered, and leave its victims fluttering in the dirt with broken wings. This is the inevitable experience of the world, and the sooner the delusion is broken up the better will it be for those who have sentiment in their composition, and are disposed to give it play for the purpose of realizing the dogmas of Plato. There may be rare and gifted souls who may have a sentiment for each other perfectly pure and innocent, but these affinities have no business in a family. They do not consort with the cares, the labors, and the duties of a home. They may be pretty in theory and beautiful in poetry and romance, but they are destructive in practice. The only affinities that are safe are the affinities between husband and wife, or husband and wife to be; and any man or woman who thinks he or she can indulge safely in an affinity based on sentiment alone may read a very valuable lesson in the shattered home of Livingston street, the long catalogue of miseries growing out of it, and the insidious influences which must result from it for a long time to come. The young woman or married woman who finds herself besieged by a Plato, especially a white-cravatted one, had better betake herself to the wash-tub, or some other form of labor not conducive to sentiment, if she wishes to be safe.

A great hubbub has been created throughout the country by the Chicago fire of July 14. It is supposed by many that there is no place in the world so subject to conflagrations as our city, no place where the preparations to cope with the fire fiend are so deficient. It is assumed that winds blow over Chicago such as never trouble less sinful places; that the oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen which enter into the material used in constructing our buildings are unlike the oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen in other places; that wood is more liable to take fire here than elsewhere; that our city is an ill-fated one; and that we are most wretchedly protected. In view of this altogether too prevalent opinion, we are glad to see that so good an authority as the Hartford *Insurance Journal* reminds the people of this country that nine-tenths of our cities are as illy prepared, either to extinguish a fire when started or to prevent its spread, as Chicago is. Let the rest of the country cease to think so much of Chicago and remember that, wherever wood is inflammable and winds blow, catastrophes such as Chicago has met with are possible.

EDUCATION AND THE ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY.

It is idle to deny that the Independent or Anti-Monopoly party has disappointed its best friends by the stand it has taken on the question of specie payments. Some sections of it have adopted resolutions as meaningless and temporizing as those of the Republicans of Illinois. Others have indorsed, frankly and fully, the theory of endless shinplasters. One or two have placed themselves on platforms of the right sort. The Michigan Independents are free from the fatal folly of thinly-disguised repudiation, but in Indiana the papers which believe that a promise to pay is not payment have been driven to place at the head of their columns the manifesto of the Illinois specie-payment party. A prominent educator of this State has suggested to us that our defective systems of education have much to do with this result. In the cities teaching has been systematized. The teachers are in their places from year to year, and the taught go from grade to grade, grasping with each advance a new link in the chain of progressive, thorough education. In the country the case is wholly different. There is usually a new teacher with each year or term. Each knows nothing of the system pursued by his or her immediate predecessor. Instead of pursuing the profession as a life-work, the country pedagogue usually regards it only as a means of support during the time when he is preparing for something else. The scholars catch the feeling of their teachers. School is to them an intermission from agricultural work, not the main business of the year. Moreover, two causes are constantly at work denuding the country of the men best fitted to lead it. The promising young men and women go to the cities, lured by the higher wages and the greater chances of amusement. The richer farmers drift into the cities, too. The subtraction of these two classes cannot but be heavily felt. Its bad effect on politics has been evident for many years in the inferiority which prevails, as a rule, though with many honorable exceptions, among the members of the Legislature elected from the country districts as compared with those who represent the cities. This absorption of the best talent of the country by the cities is inevitable. Where the prizes are largest, the competition will be greatest. But the system or non-system of education in the country is susceptible of great improvement. Thoroughness can be given to it. Higher salaries will secure good teachers. A little elementary training in political science could be readily introduced. It is absurd to educate children for the professed purpose of making them valuable citizens, and then omit from their studies the very branches which a citizen needs to know. If careful attention is devoted to these and similar points, the standard of rural education may be very greatly raised, and political parties which derive their main strength from the country would not fall into fallacies that a fifteen-year old boy ought to be able to detect.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Lord Dunfany published a work recently on the future allies of England, in which he remarks on the peace of Europe, and on the policy which should govern England at present in her choice of friends among the nations. Taking a survey of the map of Europe, he thinks that, on the whole, there are more chances that the peace of Europe shall be preserved for a long time to come than that it shall be broken. By a happy combination of circumstances, he observes there are, so far as appearances can be at all trusted, four great powers whose interests dictate that they should make common cause for the preservation of peace and the welfare of Europe. And first of the anti-peace elements. There is Russia in the East, stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, gathering all her strength to accomplish that which he believes to be her manifest destiny, viz., the control of India. Russia, therefore, cannot be considered a conservative element in European politics. It is even a disturbing element. To the west is France, which, up to 1870, was considered the arbiter of Europe, another disturbing element. France, it is well known, contemplates a war of retribution upon Germany. Between these two disturbing forces lie the German Empire and Austria. Their geographical position, their political relations, and their own best interests, constitute them the conservators of the peace of the Continent. Each has a vigilant, jealous, and ambitious neighbor ready to seize the first favorable opportunity for attack. Russia is no friend of Germany, and, that it did not avail itself of its chance in 1870 to pounce upon Prussia, affords no guarantee for the future. Till within a very recent time Russia has been on bad terms with France, and it was not its interest to help France become almighty in the affairs of Europe, which it would have been doing had it sided with her in that bloody struggle. When the war between Prussia and France broke out, Russia, no more than any other country in Europe, knew anything of the secret power of Germany or of the real weakness of France. Besides, the personal influence of Alexander, who is disposed towards maintaining peace, was thrown against Russia's participation in the war. It is generally believed, however, that the peace policy of Russia would cease with the life of the Emperor; and it is not certain that it shall not end before that event. Germany, Lord Dunfany thinks, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is anxious for peace. Threatened by Russia on the one hand and by France on the other, it is hardly reasonable to suppose otherwise. She is the first of the great powers whose interest it is to counteract the warlike tendencies of Russia and France. Austria is the second. Russia has her eye on Turkey. Austria is the protector of Turkey. Both Germany and Austria have thus a common enemy, against whom they must make common cause. This unites them. It is absurd to think that Germany could be induced to attack Austria. To do so would be to expose itself to an assault from two different quarters. Italy reinforces Austria and Germany. The cause of Italy is the cause of peace. Its financial condition is such that it has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by war. If Italy has an enemy it is France; and this is a bond of union between it, Germany, and Austria. Such being the condition of affairs on the Continent, what better can England do than cast her influence on the side of peace, and ally herself with Italy, Austria, and Germany? Lord Dunfany suggests that England would be doing a vast amount of good by bringing about an alliance between these four great powers to preserve the peace of Europe. It is, of course, not possible for these four nations to prevent war forever, but it is possible for them to postpone it perhaps a whole generation. The writer recommends that they enter on a defensive alliance for the space of five years, the treaty to be renewed if successful.

It is certainly England's interest that such an alliance should be made. In no other way will she find it possible to defend herself against Russian encroachment in the East. On the whole, Lord Dunfany makes out a better case for the prospect of continued peace than we have seen for some time.

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

The American people are awaking to a sense of the truth that they have been, and are, over-tender to criminals. Our ancestors may have been over-severe. They erred in one extreme. We err in another. Which is the greater error of the two, it might be hard to determine; but, so far as the security of society is concerned, it would be maintained better by over-severity than by over-tenderness. There has been a marked indisposition on the part of juries to convict criminals. Wherever it has been at all possible for them to bring in a verdict of acquittal, they have not failed to do so. A new theory has been devised, the tendency of which is to exculpate criminals altogether; and the greater the crime, the greater are the chances of exculpation. Let a man commit murder to avenge a wrong inflicted on him, and he will be sent to the State Prison or perhaps to the scaffold. Let him, however, like Jesse Pomeroy, of Boston, entice an innocent, unoffending little girl into a cellar, cut her throat, and tear her limb from limb, and his act is attributed to "moral insanity," and he is acquitted. This is almost equivalent to calling a very great criminal innocent. It is asserting that, if a man be so much of a fiend that he cannot resist the impulse to murder, he must be acquitted and treated as an innocent man.

In one sense, all crime is moral insanity, and every criminal morally insane. If this be so, then the more morally insane a man is the greater is his crime likely to be when he is guilty of crime at all. Pomeroy was morally insane; but so was Stokes, so was Walworth. If the latter have been punished, by what rule of equity can Pomeroy, or the class he represents, escape. If brutes like the boy Pomeroy are to go unpunished because their moral insanity is very great, why should those whose moral insanity is not so great be punished? When crime is punished, moral insanity is punished. The criminal is always morally insane. Perfect moral sanity and crime exclude each other. Moral insanity and crime are cause and effect. To punish one is to punish the other. No person, in other respects sane, should go unpunished for a crime simply because he is morally insane. To excuse the extremest of criminals is by implication to excuse all. Humanitarians plead strongly for the class of criminals of which Pomeroy is a sample; but the humanitarians themselves are too often socially and politically insane. They know not what they do when they advocate mercy to fiends in human form. There is not a little truth in the opinion of the Cambridge professor who said that philanthropy is the worst passion of our nature. So great is our philanthropy that we hesitate to send the greatest of criminals to jail, and, when we do send them there, we are in a very great hurry to let them loose on society a second time. New Yorkers were startled when they were told that the average term of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life in that State was only seven years and a half. Yet such is the fact. The researches of the New York State Prison Association prove it to be a fact. Out of 224 who were sentenced, 139 were pardoned after an average term of six years and a half. The average of seven years and a half includes the deaths and escapes of life-prisoners. It is well established that the greater the criminal the greater is the influence brought to bear to have him pardoned. The orderly part of the community are largely responsible for the crimes committed by pandering to the sentimentality of so-called humanitarians. Let it be known that crime will be certainly punished, and that the sentences of courts will not be reversed by the Executive, and there will be a marked decrease throughout the land both in crime and in "moral insanity."

WORKINGMEN'S TOWNS.

A workman or laborer living in a house with all the modern improvements, with gas and water and bath-room, with flowers in the windows and courts in front,—this certainly seems like a dream of the future. And yet it has been made a reality. Some years ago the construction of railways in England necessitated the destruction of a large number of houses in London and other large cities. These houses were largely tenanted by the laboring classes. It became necessary, after they had lost their old homes, to provide them with new ones. "The Artisans', Laborers' & General Dwellings Company (Limited)" was inaugurated to supply the new want. The organizers of the Company considered that the workmen might be induced to migrate to the suburbs, and that there a class of buildings superior to what the laborers had been used to might be erected for them, and even made to pay. At first, the undertaking did not meet with the success it deserved. At the end of 1867, the share-capital in hand was not more than £500. A year later it was £1,800; at the end of 1869, £3,000; in 1870, £6,000. At the close of 1873, however, it was £112,196. With these resources and by means of mortgage loans, the Company purchased lands near Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. Lately they have bought seventy-four acres near Harrow road, about eight minutes' walk from Westbourne Park Station, London. They also purchased the Shaftesbury Park estate of forty acres. The foundation-stone of the town was laid in 1872 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. In November, 1873, he opened the new town; and, only a few weeks ago, presided at the formal opening of another part of the estate. There are now, on this tract alone, 479 houses completed; and, before the winter season, it is expected that the number will reach 749 houses. The estate will contain 1,200 houses. There are four classes of these houses. The houses of the first class contain eight rooms,—a front parlor with bay windows; a dining-room at the back; a kitchen with appurtenances; scullery, fitted with copper and sink; a closet and coal-cellar; three bed-rooms and a bath-room on the first floor. Houses of the second class are like those of the first, with the exception that they have no bath-room. Houses in Class 3 contain six rooms, and in Class 4 five, two of which are bed-rooms. There are gas and water in each house, and ventilators in each room. The drainage is so arranged that no drain passes under the houses. The foundations of the houses are of concrete and the roofs of slate. The architect, M. R. Austin, has succeeded in avoiding monotony in the construction of the buildings. The paths are of asphalt. Young trees are planted in rows about the houses. The buildings are all cheerful, comfortable, and healthy. Prizes have been offered for the best show of plants and flowers in the windows and fore-courts. There are back gardens, of modest dimensions of course, but many of which are prettily cultivated. In the town there is a temporary lecture-hall which will hold 700 or 800 people. There is a site reserved for a co-operative store, and a number of acres for a park and recreation-ground. Baths and wash-houses are not forgotten. No beer-shops or public houses are allowed. Malt beverages, such as ale, are delivered regularly at some of the houses. The population on the estate, it is estimated, will soon be 8,000. The houses pay and are in great demand. There are on the books of the Company 1,200 applications for houses still to be erected. The last dividend of the Company was 6 per cent. Seven and a half per cent had been previously declared. The Company operate in the following way: They purchase the fee and build the houses. They have their own workshops and saw-mills. They build, as a rule, on the co-operative system. Not a few of the workmen are share-holders in the Company, and live in the houses they have helped to build. There is thus an immense saving effected in the construction. Mr. Disraeli, speaking of these workingmen's towns, said that they in some degree solve a problem which had perplexed Parliament. The workingmen of England are to be congratulated on the results thus far of the efforts of the "Artisans' Laborers' & General Dwellings Company." It is devoutly to be wished that American companies may be organized to accomplish a similar work, and thus further the physical and moral well-being of a large class of our population.

The recent election in Tennessee is of more than common importance. In 1872, when Greeley had 8,736 majority in the State, the Republicans carried thirty-nine out of ninety-one counties, and elected seven of the ten Congressmen. The old animosities of Whig and Democrat, War and Anti-War, still lingered. This year the whites adopted what is known as the Bartlett platform. Its spirit is condensed into the fourth and fifth resolutions, which are:

4. That we recognize the equality before the law of all, and that, in the selection of candidates for office, capacity and honesty shall be the test of merit, without regard to nationality or former political predilections.

5. That all efforts to array one race or class against another is odious to the genius of the American Government, destructive of public peace and prosperity, and subversive of Republican institutions.

We subjoin some of the county votes for 1872 and 1874:

	1872 Greeley.	1872 Grant.	Sheriff 1874 Dem.	Sheriff 1874 Rep.
Davidson	5,656	5,647	7,904	4,211
Shelby	6,536	8,445	10,588	6,592
Giles	1,928	2,039	3,351	1,860
Williamson	1,858	1,545	3,155	1,178
Macon	406	429	737	460
Trousdale	703	178	793	256
Smith	1,199	641	1,611	610
Rutherford	2,503	2,326	4,013	1,442

Knox County, the home of Senator Brownlow, went Republican in 1872 by 1,699 majority. This year it goes anti-Republican by from 300 to 900. Every county is anti-Republican. The sweeping victory of the Bartlett platform (it has some 50,000 majority) is considered as a definite rebuke to the Civil-Rights project. That was the real issue. The old animosities are dead. Tennessee is united against the Republican party. Conventions will at once be held to nominate State, Congressional, and Legislative tickets. The State will not cast seven Republican votes in Congress after the 4th of next March.

The negro is rampant. He will have civil rights. He is as good as the white man. He sees no reason why the race that produced a Newton, a Bacon, or a Burke, should be superior to his own. Only the other day we related how a sable knight insisted he should, in the exercise of his inalienable rights as a human being, marry the daughter of a white man, no matter whether the girl or her father objected. He interpreted his civil rights to mean his right to marry any white girl he wished. But this man is not a solitary instance. The Nashville negro Convention of last May adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavor to stamp, upon any demagogue who seeks to betray the privileges of our children to their full enjoyment of impartial and equal privileges with public schools, the brand of the traitor Judas as deserving politically a traitor's doom, whom we will never, never join hands with or support, but will regard as our public and political enemy, more terrible to meet than a savage beast, more injurious than any catastrophe that could befall us, or any calamity that could be devised by any wicked unseen power.

In the same strain are the utterances of Congressman A. S. Wallace, of South Carolina, to his colored constituents:

Your rights are in peril, and you must defend them. If you don't get them at the ballot-box you must resort to the cartridge-box.

And of T. W. Cardoze, Mississippi State Superintendent of Public Instruction, writing to Fred. Douglass' *Era*:

Better that the whole State of Tennessee should be reduced to ashes than the Civil-Rights bill should fail.

Last but not least are those of Oscar Williamson, a colored gentleman, in his address before a convention of colored persons:

I am going to have my civil rights if I have to ride in the blood of the whites up to my bridle-bits; and (pointing to the academy) we will have our children on top if it sinks every white child in Fayette County into hell.

These extracts need no comment.

Our sympathies yearn once more toward Dr. Lloyd, of Gainsville, Ga. Twenty-years ago he had $25,000,000 in his vest pocket, and to-day nothing but the recollection thereof sustains him. He had several fortunes in a mustard-pot, but his children, like many other children, wasted them in ignorance. Dr. Lloyd was overseer of the Glade Gold Mine, near Gainsville, and was in the habit of picking up pretty shining stones as big as marbles and walnuts, which he gave to his boys to play with. His wife put some of the largest into a mustard-pot, as curiosities, while others were given to the children to play with. Mr. Lloyd on one occasion found one pretty stone as big as a guinea-egg, incrusted on one side, but very bright on the other. He put it in his vest pocket, but finding it bulky laid it on a stone at the foot of a gum tree on the bank of a stream near by. Not long ago he was casually shown a rough diamond, and was struck by its similarity to the stone he had put by and forgotten. And then a sense of his misery overcame him. He searched for that mustard-pot, but without avail; he returned to the bank of the stream, but his guinea-egg diamond was gone. The story is old, but is revived by Dr. Stevenson, of Atlanta, to illustrate the immense mineral wealth of the State of Georgia. Unfortunately the diamond market is glutted now, and there is less temptation to go hunting for diamonds in Georgia. It is estimated that there are enough large stones laid by in New York to give every gentleman in the United States a handsome diamond pin.

The breach-of-promise suit appears to be rapidly degenerating into a sort of legalized man-trap in Great Britain. It is beginning to afford penniless old maids a certain livelihood, and the unvarying regularity with which juries give the plaintiff heavy damages must foster and encourage this very dubious specie of blackmail. The latest case reported in the *Telegraph* is that of a young student of Oxford, who was beguiled by the daughter of a wool-broker into writing sentimental letters. These were produced in court, and elicited from the Judge, Lord Coleridge, the remark that they appeared to have been very hurriedly written. They were sufficiently elaborate, however, to cause the jury to give a verdict against the youthful Oxonian of £3,000. The English youth must have a hard time of it. On the one hand are the money-lenders who "spot" minor heirs and lend them money at enormous interest; on the other, the coy maidens of all ages who waylay their unformed affections and squeeze such startling sums from them. Certainly, if divorces are the scandal of society, the system of breach-of-promise blackmail in England is not more creditable.

The victims of the burdensome grasshopper in the Great Northwest have reason to be thankful that the American insect, though ravenous, is restrained by certain considerations of propriety. In Algeria, he has been behaving with extraordinary voracity. He and several million others like him invaded the territory and made themselves so objectionable that the Mayor of Ban Ismail offered a reward of a franc for every kilo of six eggs. After spending 2,000 francs, the worthy old gentleman concluded that there was no perceptible reduction in the locust census, and desisted from further pecuniary inducements. The natives set to work to protect their garden-sass with linen, considering that they had so little need of that material for themselves. But they couldn't persuade the grasshopper that this was a legitimate measure. He quietly devoured the linen for breakfast and dined off the green stuff underneath it. The grasshopper has joined forces with an army of crickets, and now a third ally has been found in a swarm of sparrows. By the time these animals leave the district the colonists will begin to look about them for something to eat.

The Supreme Court of Maine, in a will case brought before it, has decided that belief in Spiritualism is not *ipso facto* proof of insanity, or even of an insane delusion. In the case in question, the plaintiffs sought to break a will by showing that the testator was insane because she had professed to have communication with her deceased husband in drawing up the will. In the decision the Court said:

If the testatrix was so influenced by others that the instrument was in fact their will and not hers, it is void for undue influence; but mere advice, opinions, or argument, however persistently and strongly urged, will not amount to undue influence, if the testatrix retained her own judgment and free agency, so as to be governed ultimately by her own will, whether she followed the advice given or rejected it; nor does it make any difference whether this advice came from living persons or was supposed to come from one deceased, if she regarded it simply as advice or opinion. The source of the advice can make no difference, if it did not subjugate and overcome the testatrix's own will.

The case is an interesting one, as it is, we believe, the first time that a Supreme Court has pronounced a decision in which the sanity of Spiritualists has been involved.

The atmosphere of secrecy and mysticism pervading an insane asylum has always been a puzzle to enterprising people. The interior workings of these institutions are veiled from the public eye with a jealousy compared with which the Eleusinian or Masonic rites are vulgar parade. Every now and again public sentiment bursts through these artificial barriers and exposes deeds of iniquity practiced upon the helpless inmates such as the world shudders to hear. Cleveland just now complains of certain alleged maltreatment of inmates, and anxiously awaits an explanation of one or more cases of "accident" which have been vaguely mentioned in the daily press. But the officers of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum refuse to give any information, and nothing but surmise can be relied on. Under the circumstances the policy of silence under charges seems a little unfortunate. The great exponent of "masterly inactivity" at Brooklyn is a warning to other innocent parties. The silence of the Insane Asylum officers may possibly be traced to the same cause as that of Mr. Beecher.

Notice was made a day or two since of the repentance of a thief who robbed a friend twenty years ago of $4,800, and on his deathbed left his victim $200,000. Harry Colter, the legatee, is not dead. The weight of his supposed dishonesty crushed him, and he became a bummer. He drank till his nose became red. Vicious habits obliterated him from the respectable world, and when found he was a scullion in a hotel-kitchen. Owning a fortune, he had found hundreds of old friends. His good name is established, his comfort is assured. Only one thing remains unaltered—his nose. What is a fortune to a man with a blushing, bulbous nose? Jessup has given him back his money and his peace of mind, but has stamped the injury where every one can see it. San Francisco is the stronghold of Spiritualism. Cannot Jessup return from his present warm abode to revisit the glimpses of the moon and tell him how to reduce the size and color of that organ?

The lawyers at Pana, Ill., commenced a crusade against the whisky shops by inducing the old topers to bring suits against the saloons where they get drunk. Last week numerous suits were brought in this manner, and as the lawyers are pushing things very vigorously it is not improbable they may yet succeed in closing up the saloons. One episode in the prosecutions was rather amusing in character. Moses Head succeeded in getting drunk at two saloons, was arrested and fined $5. Acting upon the advice of his counsel he went to the parties who sold him the liquor for the purpose of inducing them to secure his fine. The first one gave him the amount of his fine, and the other one secured it, which left him with his fine paid and $5 in his pocket. Thinking that one good turn deserved another, he used the $5 to get drunk with again, and went home rejoicing.

The English public is scandalized just now by a newspaper discussion which is being fiercely waged by two Deans on the theology of their common Church, Dean Howson, of Chester, and Dean Church, of St. Paul's. The discussion touches the Church Discipline act, the details of which would hardly be intelligible to average American sinners. The main point of difference, however, between them seems to be whether a Church man should stand facing the east during the prayer of the consecration or not. On this trifling absurdity the two Deans are fighting each other with shovel and tongs, and all England is looking on with amazement.

The Lincoln Monument Association has asked President Grant to deliver the dedicatory oration at the inauguration of the national monument to Lincoln, at Springfield, on the 15th of October. Grant has declined. The request is to be repeated. If the Association succeeds in securing an "oration" more than three minutes long from U. S. G., it would do well to advertise it widely, and charge an admission fee of 50 cents. The novelty of the show would insure a tremendous demand for tickets.

NEGRO INCENDIARIES.

Riot at Austin, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Reports are in circulation on the streets that the negroes threaten to burn Austin, Miss., some 60 miles below here, because Dr. Smith, who killed a negro there some weeks since, was released on a bond, but it is not believed that any serious disturbances will result, though some timid persons have left there, fearing trouble.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—The *Avalanche's* Helena special this evening says the officers of the packet Trader say that boat was prevented from passing O. K. Landing to-day by a mob of negroes. Austin seems to be in possession of the whites, but no particulars can be learned, from which it is inferred that trouble may yet occur at Austin.

A special to-night from Helena, Ark., to the *Appeal*, says the steamer Trader was met to-day at O. K. Landing by an armed mob of negroes, who informed Capt. Smith that he could take his boat to Austin, but that he could not return. Capt. Smith deemed it most prudent to turn back at once. It is reported over the river that a fight occurred at Austin this morning, and the negroes were repulsed. They have sent a messenger to Coahoma County, Miss., and this place, to get all the recruits possible. It is also stated that the negroes will attack Austin to-night.

—We understand that many of ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell's old friends in Wisconsin are settling near him in Grant City, Worth County, Mo.,—said to be a very fine country.

THE RAILROA[D ...]

The Injunction Suit in [the Wis]consin Supreme Co[urt].

Arguments of Judge Spoon[er and] Smith for the Compan[ies].

The Case Not Likely to B[e ...] To-Day.

New Tariffs of the Rock Islan[d and Bur]lington Roads.

Attempt to Resist the Pa[yment of] Missouri Taxes.

THE RAILROADS.

The Injunction Suit in the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Arguments of Judge Spooner and G. Smith for the Companies.

The Case Not Likely to Be Decided To-Day.

New Tariffs of the Rock Island and Burlington Roads.

Attempt to Resist the Payment of Missouri Taxes.

THE WISCONSIN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INJUNCTION SUITS AT MADISON—THE ARGUMENTS RESUMED.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 10.—Consideration of the injunction suits was resumed this morning. Additional and more difficult points have been presented in this suit than were advanced in the recent case before the United States Court. The latter was rushed through precipitately. This proceeds deliberately, and all the points are being fully argued. This morning

JUDGE P. L. SPOONER,

one of Wisconsin's shrewdest lawyers, continued the argument for the St. Paul Company. The unconstitutionality of the law was very ingeniously illustrated. The charter, he claimed, was a contract with the State. Every contract should be construed by the intentions of the parties to it. The Potter law invalidates the contract between the corporations and the State. Each corporation is entitled, under the Constitution, to the guaranteed safeguards for the protection of property, unless by the terms of the charter the right of the corporation to the benefit of that protection is expressly or implicitly given away. The State does not reserve the right to violate contracts. It only puts such provisions in contracts that alteration shall not be a violation of it. Referring to the jury question, he claimed that, if the Legislature can take away, by enactment, from any corporation, the right of trial by jury, the right to a writ of error, the right to have its property uniformly taxed, and the right of remedy by law for all injuries done to its property, it can take from them the benefit of the constitutional provision which says

THE PROPERTY OF NO PERSON SHALL BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE

without just compensation, and the benefit of that other law which declares the services of no person shall be taken without compensation. His conclusion was that all corporations in Wisconsin, of every kind, stand outside the pale of the Constitution without a single one of the rights which the Constitution secures for the protection of private property, entitled to none or they are entitled to all. If the Legislature should pass an act declaring that every railroad company must carry all persons and property free of charge, it would be taking the services and the property for public use without just compensation. Yet Judge Dixon, for the State, has asserted that power. The Legislature cannot make it the duty of the corporation to render its services without just compensation, the measure of which it was not the province of the Legislature to fix, else it might make it merely nominal.

Assistant Atty.-Gen. Sloan said that question was involved in the case. The State was only seeking to oblige the Companies to carry at rates not higher than the Potter law. If an injunction shall issue in that case, and the Companies stop running, then the State would apply for a mandamus to compel them to run. The question as to whether the Companies could be compelled to carry without just compensation would then be presented.

Judge Spooner replied that the Attorney General hesitated to say whether the Legislature could compel the railroads to perform services at a loss. What folly to ask the Companies to do this, or to ask for a writ of mandamus to compel them to do it. It would be simply impossible. Who would furnish the means? If the Companies cannot secure reasonable returns they of necessity must stop. In that event how long would it be before every manufacturing establishment in the State would be closed, and the farmers find their produce worthless because there was no way to get it to market? How long before every thoroughfare would be deserted, and every business man be bankrupted? From every district in the State thousands of voices would cry out to the Attorney General: We thought you were going to compel the railroads to carry at the Potter rates. He would answer:

THOSE RATES ARE NOT COMPENSATORY,

and the State has no power to compel the Companies to accept them. Why, then, the people would demand, did you stop their trains? Why have you involved us all in irremediable bankruptcy and ruin? And the Attorney General could only say: The State has no power to make the Companies render services without just compensation.

In excellent diction Judge Spooner depicted the suffering that would result from such suspension of railroad service. How physicians would be unable to visit the sick, and parents to reach the bedside of their dying children, even though they offered the railroads reasonable compensation, simply because the Supreme Court had decreed the companies should not accept such rates. The injunction would, therefore, operate upon the people.

Chief-Justice Ryan—Your argument is in proof here that the Potter rates are not adequate. The affidavits made by the railway officers show that the income of the roads would fall off so largely under the Potter rates they would be unable to pay interest and dividends. Was not that the very argument made against the reduction of postage, and if the Post-Office Department had been a corporation, and just such an injunction as this had been applied for to compel them to carry at reduced rates, would not precisely the same argument as you are now making have then been equally good?

Mr. Cary—All the deponents have sworn that in their belief and judgment no material increase of business would be created by reducing the rates.

Judge Ryan—I recollect very well when the reduction of postage was urged it was said no increase of business would follow. Of course the opinion of experienced railroad men is worth more on this subject than any man on the bench; but the point I make is there is no test by which the Court can conclude that the Potter law would have the effect it is claimed it would have, and whether this Court, or any Court, could come to a conclusion on that subject until the Potter law is put in operation, and its results are observed.

Judge Spooner thought the analogy was not perfect between postage and freight. There might be some force in the suggestion about passenger rates. In regard to freight, the Companies carried the produce of the West eastward, and brought back commodities or whatever was offered. They now carry all there is to transport, and there is no reason to suppose a reduction of rates would so stimulate production and manufacturing as to make up the deficiency arising from reduced rates. The Court were now hearing a motion for a preliminary injunction. Upon the final hearing the defendants would doubtless adduce the proof. Equity required the Court should not assume proof to be insufficient merely because it had not been demonstrated as fully as the Court would require on a final hearing. For the purposes of this motion the Court ought to assume the rates are not compensatory. In this connection Judge Spooner advanced a proposition that is unanswerable. The Legislature could not by enactment take the cars of one company and give them to another. Neither could they compel one road to transport the cars of another without just compensation, because it would obviously be an

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

No one would claim the Legislature could do that; yet it is claimed that the Legislature can compel them to work for the public without just compensation.

In conclusion, Judge Spooner submitted a very elegant argument, showing that the Potter act was repealed by a subsequent act. This was substantially the answer as presented in a recent case against the West Wisconsin Railway, tried in St. Croix County, when the Court declared the law unconstitutional, and is believed to be unanswerable. This particular point was especially devolved upon Judge Spooner, and he admirably made the conflict very apparent.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, the closing argument in behalf of the railways was commenced by

HON. GEORGE B. SMITH, OF MADISON.

With that ease of delivery for which he is famous, he argued against the right of the Court to take jurisdiction of this case, by injunction, that never being an original writ.

For the purpose of testing the question, the Chief-Justice suggested for the consideration both of Gen. Smith and Mr. Sloan this question: Could you upon mere affidavit, or upon the statement of acts, move in open Court for a writ of quo warranto, a writ of certiorari, or of prohibition; and, if you could, could you do the same upon mere affidavit for an injunction, and if you could not, does that distinction not go far toward illustrating the question whether this Court possesses the same jurisdiction of injunction that it does of other remedial writs?

This assumption Gen. Smith denied, and supported his position by numerous authorities. Next, he enumerated what were complete remedies: Quo warranto would in effect be a complete remedy to compel the road to obey the Potter law or to cease running. Mandamus would also be a complete remedy. It would be saying, substantially, by command from this Court, you must run your road in accordance with the Potter law. True, these remedies might not, as had been said, accomplish the precise results, but they would be now the less effectual. If this Court could issue an injunction in the case, they could issue against the State restraining him from using those ingredients prohibited by law, also similarly against every retailer of ardent spirits. compelling him to regard the Liquor law. It would be a strange doctrine, indeed, if the railroad companies are to be governed by different laws, because they are public corporations, exercised for the public good.

ANOTHER REASON

why the injunction should not be granted was, that a suit of quo warranto was pending in this Court against these companies, and there was no apparent reason why that action should not have been pressed to judgment.

Attorney-General Sloan said they could include that suit in this action if defendants desired.

Gen. Smith replied that this could not be done under the statute. Referring to this question of legislative control of corporations, he said: "Has it come to this, that because I carry on a public business which results in the public good, my property becomes public property, subject to public control, while if I carry on a mean and selfish business, a business which is even injurious to the public interest, my property is mine, and the public have no power of control over it whatever?" He was aware some courts, amid excitement, had said the railroad corporations only owned their property in trust for the State. If such were the law, it were better they were in reality public property, and that the public would take the property at once, than to take it in this cruel, underhanded way, by passing a law compelling them to run them without just compensation, forcing them into bankruptcy and destruction. If they are indeed public property, he would appeal to the State of Wisconsin, and the authorities representing it, to deal better, more fairly, and justly with the property that belongs to the public than to seek thus to destroy it. They say so, but do not think so. They act as if they thought it was the property of the corporation, for they never would deal with their own property in that way. If the State has

THE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER CORPORATIONS,

as claimed by Judge Dixon, and no one else, ought not the people to be satisfied with that without stretching it further, by saying we have the right to destroy you, but we do not want do that. We only want to torment you to death, and if we cannot do it by law, by anything the Legislature has done, we want a Court of Chancery to assume a jurisdiction of power to do what we ask to be done, and then we can torment you to death equitably. They assume they cannot do it at a court of law. All honor to a court of law. It remains to be seen whether it can be done anywhere in our State.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Gen. Smith said he would occupy an hour's time in the morning in concluding his argument.

Assistant Attorney-General Sloan doubted whether he could review the case, and conclude the argument for the State during the remainder of the day.

Chief-Justice Ryan said the Court was anxious that all argument should be in by to-morrow night, but this is doubtful.

RAILROADS AS TAX-FIGHTERS.

THE TAX-SUITS AGAINST THE MISSOURI AND IOWA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 10.—Atty.-Gen. H. Clay Ewing; Judge B. J. Waters, attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road; N. J. Litton, attorney for the Atlantic & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroads; Judge Dryden, representing the Iron Mountain Road; and Judge Clover, special attorney of the St. Louis and Jefferson County courts, who were here last week, engaged in arguing the Missouri Road injunction-suits before Judge Dillon, in chambers, have returned to their homes in St. Louis. The following is a synopsis of the action taken by the attorneys in the several suits on the part of the Atlantic & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Roads. The principal grounds taken by the attorneys of those roads was that, under the charter of 1852, they were exempted from all county and municipal taxes. Judge Baker argued that the charter prescribed the ground on which these roads should be assessed and taxed, and that they were not liable to assessment by the State Board of Equalization. Judge Dryden, on behalf of the Iron Mountain Railroad, argued the case on the ground that, while the Committee appointed by the State Board of Equalization to hear the evidence in regard to the valuation of the Iron Mountain Railroad property, and to fix the valuation, did fix it at $7,000 per mile, the Board of Equalization, without hearing any evidence at all, and against the protest of four out of five members of the Committee, increased the valuation to $14,000 per mile. Judge Waters, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, took the same ground as that of the Iron Mountain, and, with the exception that the figures were different, the increased valuation by the Board of Equalization was objected to on similar ground. The Chicago & Southwestern Railroad was represented by H. M. Low, of Hamilton, Mo., who, among other grounds of complaint, showed that the State Board of Equalization had assessed to the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad all the rolling stock which belonged to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Atty.-Gen. Ewing, for the State, and Judge Clover, representing St. Louis and Jefferson Counties, argued against the granting of an injunction. They insisted that the charter of 1852 did not exempt the Atlantic & Pacific nor the Missouri Pacific Roads from county and municipal taxation; that that exemption ceased after the completion of those roads; and further, that, in the hands of the present owners, the right or exemption did not pass to them. They contended that these questions as to these roads were settled by the case of Frank vs. Maguire, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that, as to the other questions, concerning the erroneous assessments by the Board of Equalization, an injunction was not the proper remedy, and the Federal courts ought not to restrain the States from collecting their revenues.

Judge Dillon, owning to the fact that he had expressed a desire that Judge Miller should hear the arguments upon the questions of law raised in these cases, will make an order postponing the decision of the Court until the September term of the United States Court at St. Louis. He suggested before the adjournment here that nothing should be done by the counties in collecting taxes until a decision is rendered.

A decision will involve about $3,000,000 of State and county taxes. The amount of taxes levied, for instance, on the Missouri Pacific Road, under the assessment of the State Board of Equalization, which it is sought to restrain the collection of, is $900,000 for the years 1870 and 1873. On State and county assessments the tax on the Atlantic & Pacific Road is between 2 and 3 per cent on the assessed value, making the amount between $50,000 and $80,000 for 1873.

On the Iron Mountain Road, the amount is about $150,000. On the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road the same as the Iron Mountain, or perhaps a little less. The net earnings of the Missouri Pacific Road in 1873 were between $500,000 and $600,000, out of which they are obliged to pay the interest on the bonded debt and taxes, amounting to nearly double the receipts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREIGHT TARIFFS.

On and after Aug. 15, 1874, the following will be the arbitrary rates charged by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Keokuk & DesMoines Railroad, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between the points named below, on all west-bound freights originating east of the eastern line of the State of Illinois:

	First...	Second...	Third...	Fourth.	Special.
From Chicago, Englewood, Washington Heights or Joliet, to DesMoines, Ia....	75	65	55	40	37
From Burlington or Keokuk to Des Moines..................	50	42	34	23	23

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore freights to be subject to west-bound classification of trunk lines. Pittsburg, Wheeling, Buffalo, and Cleveland freights to be subject to Pittsburg classification.

THE NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD

has been divided for operating purposes into three divisions. The Louisiana Division is the old New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., 206 miles. The Mississippi Division extends from Canton to Jackson, Tenn., 235 miles. The Tennessee & Kentucky Division is the new part of the road from Jackson to Fillmore, Ky. (opposite Cairo), 107 miles.

CHICAGO & ALTON.

The Trustees of the preferred first-mortgage of the Chicago & Alton Railroad give notice that, according to the terms of the mortgage, they have designated by lot thirty-two bonds, principal and accrued interest of which will be paid on presentation to S. J. Tilden, No. 12 Wall street, or L. H. Meyer, No. 21 Nassau street, New York. Interest on these bonds will cease Nov. 1. The numbers of the bonds drawn are: 1, 39, 52, 97, 102, 109, 110, 116, 145, 171, 217, 226, 291, 297, 306, 316, 325, 333, 383, 386, 405, 425, 448, 452, 469, 471, 479, 526, 533, 577, 578, 594, all of $1,000 each.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Many of the railroads are tardy in reporting their earnings for July, and several of the leading companies have lately been very irregular in reporting at all. Lake Shore has been wanting for some time past, and it is concluded that the suppressive influence of the President has stopped the publication of earnings, as it is known that he has prejudices against giving the public too much information about the affairs of the roads which he controls. The Western roads this month do not show very favorably, as a rule, and the few trunk lines, or parts of trunk lines, where reports have been received are also below last year. The C., C., C. & I., the Toledo, Wabash & Western, Atlantic & Great Western, and Michigan Central are the principal through routes with near Eastern connections, and all these show a decrease as compared with July, 1873, though in some cases not large.

The chief point of advantage in railroad earnings this year is to be found in the saving of expenses; and from the reports which have thus far been received there seems to be good reason to anticipate that the net earnings for the whole year of 1874 will generally be equal to 1873.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company:

Fourth week July, 1874	$237,400
Fourth week July, 1873	282,700
Decrease	$ 45,300
All of July, 1874	$749,200
All of July, 1873	834,347
Decrease	$ 85,141

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Committees of steamboatmen and business men from Pittsburg and Cincinnati to-day met Col. W. S. Merrill, Col. Simpson, and Maj. Suter, United States Military Engineers, discussed and viewed the site chosen by the Southern Railroad Trustees for the railroad bridge across the Ohio near the mouth of Mill Creek, this city. The site was examined in a boat, and a protracted, informal consultation and discussion was had between the parties. The conference continues to-morrow. The results will be reported to the Secretary of War.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Ira G. True, popularly known among sportsmen of this region as "Goody" True, is the Chicago representative of the *Forest and Stream*, published in New York. A branch office has been established in this city, and Mr. True will have the management thereof.

Ald. Hildreth and White, with their families, leave the city to-day for a tour of health and recreation through Wisconsin, intending to test the virtues of mineral springs and trout fishing They will be absent about two weeks.

The Hon. Isaac Marston, the Attorney-General of Michigan, resident at Bay City, arrived in this city yesterday, in company with the Hons. J. C. Buell, of Menominee; R. Sanderson, of Battle Creek; Peter Cook, of Ypsilanti; and Winfield Scott, of Plymouth, all members of the Michigan Legislature.

George Pfeiffer was thrown from his buggy last evening while turning the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street, and one of his legs was severely injured about the knee.

Mike Shaughnessy bunkoed John Hensler out of $15 last night, and Officer Gallagher arrested him.

Maj. Hayes, an old vet. and a bummer politician, was ingloriously incarcerated in the Armory this morning at a small hour, for being disorderly and pretty drunk.

The alarm from Box 191, at 9:38 o'clock last night, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 1611 South Halsted street, owned and occupied by Charles Eckenstein. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage resulted and without the aid of the Fire Department.

At 6 o'clock last evening, while a boy named John Riley was jumping off a Madison street car, near Fraklin, he was run over by one of M. E. Page's wagons, and his right leg badly injured above the ankle. He was conveyed to his home on the corner of Twelfth and Loomis streets.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.

A vicious and deadly assault was made by a notorious colored woman named Lizzie Myers on another colored woman named Alice Shelton, this morning about 12:40 o'clock. The parties met in Henry Long's saloon, No. 318 South Clark street, last night, and drank freely together. A quarrel arose, when the woman Myers asserted that the other had followed her with a knife in hand for the purpose of killing her. The barkeeper turned them both out on the walk, when Lizzie began to strike Alice on the head with a piece of old gaspipe, which she had wrapped up in a newspaper, and had evidently procured for the purpose. She knocked her down repeatedly, and though several men standing about were going to interfere, others threatened to whip them if they did. None of the crowd knew at the time what kind of a weapon the woman Myers was using at the time. Several severe scalp wounds were inflicted on Mrs. Shelton's head, and was taken to the Armory covered with blood, while Lizzie Myers was arrested by Officer Bauhan and locked up. The wounds of the injured woman were dressed and she was furnished with lodgings in the station. She has a family at No. 45 South Canal street, and it is said, came over on the South Side for the purpose of drinking.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Gen. Reed and family, Keokuk; George W. Townsend, Buffalo; L. D. Mansfield, Rockland, N. Y.; Eustace H. Smith, St. Louis; J. L. Griswold, Peoria; C. C. Baker, Galveston; E. L. Cary, Milwaukee; John C. Day, Hartford; J. P. Willard, U. S. A.; O. J. Guthrie, W. H. Elder, St. Louis; Dr. T. J. Clay, St. Louis. . . . *Grand Pacific Hotel*—W. B. Jackson, Scarborough, Eng.; C. J. Howe, London; W. Caldwell, Glasgow; William Kenison, Glasgow; John Wedlogh, Liverpool; F. N. Tucker, C. C. Jones, Sherman, Tex.; Isaac Atkinson, Hamilton, Ont.; A. M. Thomas, Wickford, R. I.; Mrs. B. M. Pond, Frank Walker, W. G. Vincent and wife, Thomas D. Miller and wife, L. F. Generes and wife, J. P. Davis, H. C. Chiapella, J. R. Kent and family, New Orleans. . . . *Sherman House*—George S. Collins, New York; Gov. Beveridge, Springfield; the Hon. William Reddeck, Ottawa; C. H. Wheeler, Milwaukee; the Hon. James Harrington, Geneva; H. M. Moore, Boston; the Hon. Joseph Vilas, Manitowoc, Wis.; V. W. Brinkerhoff and wife, New York; William McLaren, W. B. Whittaker, Philadelphia. . . . *Tremont House*—F. C. Banks, of the *American Sportsman*; John P. Manny and family, Rockford; A. M. Boubright, A. L. Stuart, Philadelphia; J. C. Cushman and family, New York; Ed M. Taylor and family, St. Louis; F. B. Webster, Cambridge, Mass.

Garibaldi on Petrarch.

The Petrarch Centenary at Avignon, France, has called forth a letter from Gen. Garibaldi to Gen. Bordone, in which, after quoting a couplets from the poet against the Papacy, in proof of the anti-clerical character of his genius, he says: "Petrarch, like Dante, is certainly one of the most vigorous of the grand pioneers who sapped the foundations of that monstrous edifice of superstition at a time when the inquisitors of every order roasted human flesh with as much ardor as the cannibals of the Carribbean Islands could display. The men who paved the way for the great French revolution, to whom the world owes the immortal declaration of the rights of men—Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and all that pleiad of giants, would certainly blush at having for successors those who are the misfortune of humanity; but before these glorious precursors of human emancipation, and with them we may justly place the singer of 'Laura,' and cement under his auspices as an antithesis of clericalism the brotherhood of Nations, especially of France and Italy, destined to march together in the path of civilization."

POLITICAL.

The O'Conor Party of Illinois Rises in the Arms of Joe Ledlie.

A Feeble Call for Nourishment Addressed to the Benevolent.

McCrary's Reasons for Declining a Renomination.

Miscellaneous Items.

Repudiation Democratic State Convention Called.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—Joseph Ledlie, of this city,—he of Bourbon fame of 1872,—will issue a call to-morrow for a Bourbon Convention, to be held in this city Aug. 26.

McCrary's Declination of the Nomination in the First Iowa District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 10.—The Republican Congressional Convention which met at Fairfield on the 4th inst., after balloting 128 times, nominated the Hon. George W. McCrary, by a vote of 38 to 28 for John Van Valkenburg. The friends of the latter declined to make the nomination unanimous, and Mr. McCrary decides that, under the circumstances, he cannot honorably accept the nomination. He has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, in which he declines. After alluding to his letter of April 2, 1874, in which he formally announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination or re-election, he says:

Subsequently, and upon the faith of that announcement, several gentlemen, all my personal friends, entered the field as candidates. As the canvass progressed, and it became evident that it was likely to be hotly contested, and possibly productive of ill-will and want of harmony, many personal friends besought me to withdraw my declination, and they were kind enough to say that, if I would do so, perfect harmony would be restored. It was urged upon me as a duty which I owed to a very generous constituency in return for their faithful support of me through a series of years, when I desired and asked it. I beg to assure you that I was not, and am not now, disposed to disregard considerations such as these. I have not been at any time, and I am not now, disposed to refuse, absolutely, and under all circumstances, to serve further the people of the First Congressional District, and I have never at any time so said or intimated, but I have distinctly and repeatedly recognized my obligations to other gentlemen who became candidates upon the faith of my public withdrawal. In numerous private letters, and also in an open letter which was read to the Convention, I said distinctly that I could not and would not permit my name to be used as against any one of those gentlemen, and I regard that as equivalent to saying that my name should not be used in any event to defeat any one of them. Notwithstanding all this, I was nominated as against Mr. Van Valkenburg, and without his consent or withdrawal. He and his friends have good reason to say that my name was used for his defeat. I know it is urged that if I had not been nominated some other third party would have been, inasmuch as the delegation from Henry County, holding the balance of power, had repeatedly resolved not to support either of the leading candidates, but this is only conjecture. No man can say what the result would have been if my name had not been used, and, at all events, the possibility, or even the certainty, of Mr. Van Valkenburg's defeat by another, would furnish no excuse for the use of my name, contrary to my pledge for that purpose. I therefore come to the conclusion that without the consent of Mr. Van Valkenburg I cannot accept the nomination. Earnestly desirous as I am to retire, I am nevertheless prepared to say that, in view of all that has transpired, my sense of duty and of gratitude would compel me to make the personal sacrifice which my acceptance of the nomination would require, could I do so without the appearance of bad faith. Had the nomination come to me in spite of my withdrawal from all candidacy, and with the full and free consent of all the candidates, given in the spirit of harmony and mutual sacrifice for the good of the Republican cause, and had it been tendered with unanimity by the Convention, I should have felt constrained to accept it. Coming, as it does, without these conditions, I must, while returning my grateful thanks, decline it. It is much to be regretted that these unfortunate circumstances will render necessary the assembling of a new Congressional Convention, but I am sure that you, sir, as well as all who have urged my acceptance, will see, upon further reflection, that the Republicans of the First District cannot afford to press upon me, nor can I afford to take, a nomination which can be accepted only by breaking, if not the letter, at least the spirit, of a promise.

Reform Movement at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The *Gazette* to-morrow morning will publish the following call, signed by about 500 tax-payers and voters of the county, of both parties:

WHEREAS, It is potent to the mind of every tax-payer of the County of Allen that our taxes have become a grievous burden; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of retrenchment and reform, and opposed to all cliques and rings, whose corrupt influence in manipulating conventions in the nomination of men who will do their mean bidding, and to the detriment of taxpayers.

Resolved, That the time has now come for the people of this county to rise in their might and unite for self-preservation. We, therefore, appeal to the farmers and indusrial classes, and to all friends of retrenchment, reform, and economy, and to all who are opposed to monopolies and corrupt rings, without regard to former party affiliation, to unite and aid in bringing about an end so much desired. In pursuance of the above, we call a Reform or People's Mass Convention to be held at Colrick's Opera-House, in Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the discharge of the duties of the various offices to be filled at the coming election.

The call creates a decided sensation in political circles, and causes much apprehension in the minds of the regular Democratic candidates who had regarded their nomination as equivalent to election. Some of the prominent Democrats of the county are engaged in the new movement.

Eighteenth Illinois District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—There was a row in the Jackson County Republican Convention on Saturday last. On the motion to instruct the delegates for G. P. Roberts, for Representative, six delegates withdrew. The instructions for Clements, for Congress, were voted without a dissenting voice. The Republican Convention of Alexander County will be held to-morrow. The District Convention will be held at Mound City on Thursday, the 13th inst. Clements will be nominated beyond a doubt, but there will be a fuss over the Nepresentative.

Announcements.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF LOGAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 10.—There are still a few Democrats left in this county, who will hold a County Convention in this city Saturday, Aug. 22, to elect nine delegates to attend the State Convention; also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

Politics in Pike County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day, few delegations being present from all the townships. Gus Simpkins, of Pittsfield, was nominated for Sheriff on the third ballot, and M. Q. Childs, of Pleasant Hill, for Coroner. Considerable feeling was shown about the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Committee, but no definite action was taken. The Hon. R. M. Knapp, member of Congress, from this district, was present, and delivered an eloquent address, denouncing the corruption at Washington and predicting their utter overthrow in the centennial campaign of '76.

The Farmers' Associations of Pike County hold a grand convention here on Wednesday, to be followed next day by a grand harvest-home and festival.

Grangers' Convention in Guernsey County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Aug. 10.—The Grangers of this county met in convention to-day, and nominated a full county ticket. The townships were not all represented, and some of those represented were not full. The Convention was not what it was expected to be, and was not a very harmonious affair.

Declines to Accept.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 10.—The *Daily Champion* is authorized to announce that the Hon. Charles F. Kaester, who was nominated for State Treasurer by the Independents' late Convention, positively declines to accept the nomination. Mr. Kaester is a firm and consistant Republican.

The People's Movement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The People's County Convention met to-day in Turner Hall; Adolphus Meir was elected President, and Judge Charles Sprek Vice President. After considerable discussion it was decided that the Convention should adjourn till Aug. 17, to give delegates from each ward, city, and township in the county time to canvass their respective districts, and ascertain what suitable persons will pledge themselves to serve as delegates to the People's State Convention. The names of such persons will be reported to the Convention on its reassembling, and will be selected by that body as delegates to the State Convention.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

The Germans of Dixon held a picnic Sunday at the Big Elm, 1 mile from Dixon, which came near being a serious matter. A fight commenced between one of the bar-keepers, Nicholas Plein, and a carriage painter, Frank Palmer, which resulted in a general free fight, only being stopped by help from outsiders. Several of the parties are laid up, and are considered in a very dangerous condition.

—Father Toner, who has had charge of the Irish Catholic church at Champaign for nine years, and who was appointed parish priest of Bloomington, has sent a request to Bishop Foley to remain in Champaign.

—The Hon. J. C. Cannon was in Champaign last night, the guest of George Scraggs.

—A boy aged 12 years, son of William Niccols, living 2 miles east of Bloomington, had two fingers cut off by fooling with a straw-cutter on Saturday.

—For some time past a man named James Kennedy, aged about 50, from England, has been staying in the vicinity of Bloomington, acting in such a way as to make land-owners and others believe he was immensely rich, and desirous of investing in real estate and other property. Within the past two weeks he has made negotiations to buy the farm of William F. Baird, at Shirly, for $55,000, the farm of Jacob Sholly, near Stanford, for $20,000, and other pieces for large figures. He received bonds for the deeds, but did not pay up any money. Saturday it was suspected he was a fraud, and so the bonds were taken from him. Most people who have had anything to do with him believe he is slightly demented. He claims to have a contract for supplying meat to the English navy, and says he owns farms in Sangamon, Morgan, Douglas, and Adams Counties, in this State, and his statements are corroborated by an Irishman who is with him and who says he has worked for Kennedy for five years. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

—A frame dwelling owned by William Kadel, of Bloomington, was damaged to the extent of about $600 by fire Sunday night.

—Upon the occasion on Sunday of the laying of the corner-stone of the German Catholic school building in Quincy, Father McGirr, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, made a fierce onslaught upon the public school system.

—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of soldiers of the last war, held in LaSalle last Saturday evening, ten delegates were selected to represent LaSalle in the Convention to be held in Ottawa to-day, for the purpose of appointing the time and making other needful arrangements for a reunion of the soldiers of LaSalle County.

—Another jail delivery has occurred in Carrollton, it being the third break within the past three months. Thomas Cooper, charged with an attempt to rape a young girl in a blackberry patch, John Gibson, recently arrested for horse stealing, and a man who was arrested for robbing the trunk of a citizen at a boarding-house, all made their escape from the County Jail yesterday afternoon by boring and sawing their way out through the roof.

—The son of William Short, residing south of Woodville, was killed yesterday morning by being thrown from his wagon. The horses took fright and he was thrown out, the wheels passing across his breast, killing him instantly.

—An attempt was made to set fire to a blacksmith-shop near the centre of Ottawa yesterday. The building stood at the front of several acres of frame rookeries, and, had not the fire been soon discovered, the damage would have been great.

—Mr. Zachariah Dawson, of Winchester, died yesterday, aged 83 years. He was a resident of Scott County for 40 years.

—The case of The People vs. Patrick Casey, for the murder of Patrick Kennedy last October, was brought before the Macon County Circuit Court last Thursday afternoon. The counsel for the defendant are trying to make the case appear one of justifiable homicide; to show that Casey killed Kennedy in self-defense.

—At 10 o'clock yesterday evening the millinery store of Misses A. & E. Bradford, in Champaign, was partially destroyed by fire. Insured in the Fire & Marine, of St. Paul, and the Franklin, of Wheeling, for $500 each. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

OHIO.

William Wolfe, an employe in Hayden's mines, at Logan, was killed yesterday morning while blasting coal.

—John Mooshopka, a Bohemian, who was imprisoned in the Cleveland Station for abuse of his family, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the gallery of the third tier of cells to the stone floor, 20 feet below.

—Mrs. Henry Hess, of Georgetown, Darke County, last Saturday night gave birth to twins, whose bodies were connected the entire length. The heads, arms, and legs of the two persons were fully developed, and the bodies were well formed except that they were grown together from armpits to hips. One of the children was born dead and the other lived only a few minutes after its birth.

—A boy about 10 years of age fell through a hay-mow at Gettesburg, near Dayton, on Saturday evening, striking his head on a tobacco-box and fatally injuring him.

—Gen. Alexander McCook and family arrived at Dayton on Saturday night on a visit to friends. Gen. McCook has been stationed for several years at Fort McKavil, Texas.

—A vender of patent rights, by the name of Millet, was beaten and robbed by foot-pads on Saturday evening while traveling in a wagon along the national road near Dayton. Three men came out of a grove at the roadside, stopping Millet's horse and demanded money. Millet refused, and was then pulled out of the wagon, beaten most unmercifully, and his watch and money, about $50, taken from him. The highwaymen then took his horse and wagon and drove to the railway station, where they left the team.

—John Wilson, the oldest settler in Montgomery County, died yesterday at the age of 90 years.

IOWA.

Dr. H. A. Tillotson, of Iowa City, was called into the country about 10 miles to see a patient Sunday afternoon, who, after having made the necessary prescriptions, remarked that he did not feel very well himself, and took a large dose of quinine, as he supposed, but immediately after taking it discovered, to his horror, that he had taken about ten grains of morphine. Knowing the dose would prove fatal, he notified the family of what he had done, applied all the remedies in his power, sent for his wife, made his will, and entreated them to keep him awake till his wife arrived. About an hour after taking the dose he fell into a deep sleep, from which it was impossible to arouse him, and he died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

—The Cashier of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad freight-office at Burlington, Charles A. Letts, absconded on Saturday with about $900 in cash belonging to the Company. He fled to St. Louis, where he was arrested yesterday. Letts has heretofore borne a very good character, and has been in the employ of the Company for over three years. He has a wife and seven children. It is thought that fast living is what caused his downfall.

—A brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, named Charles W. Servis, was drowned in the river at Burlington, Sunday, while bathing. He got into a deep hole, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday.

MINNESOTA.

Some months ago the body of a woman who poisoned herself on a railroad car in St. Paul, was identified by J. W. Roberts, a printer of Minneapolis, and others, as the body of the wife of Roberts. Sunday night Roberts met his wife alive, an inmate of a house of ill-fame. All that is known of the suicide is that she came from Iowa to Hastings, and thence here.

—Mrs. J. R. Dayton, of Minneapolis, sues for divorce on account of alleged brutal abuse. The parties occupy a good social position.

—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be the person who called himself Robert P. Driscoll, and said he was a railway conductor from Kansas City, was found in the river at St. Paul yesterday morning. There were no marks of violence. He was about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, with heavy, dark eyebrows and mustache; wore fine boots, black clothes, and had two diamond studs in his shirt.

—Mrs. Lamb, wife of the man killed by his neighbor Kelly a few days ago in St. Paul, is reported dead of grief, leaving two young children.

—Ice is being shipped from St. Paul by cars to St. Louis. Six car-loads were sent Saturday and ten more yesterday.

—Levi Stull, of Pine City, while going home from a dance late Saturday night, was assaulted by an unknown person, who knocked him to the ground, insensible, with a club. The assailant then, with a knife, cut his cheek, forehead, and chin, and tried to cut his throat, finally leaving him for dead. Stull will probably recover.

—Two men, just returned from driving a herd of cattle from Nicolet County across Dakota to Fort Sully, were reported murdered by the Indians, but stated that they did not see or hear of a hostile redskin on the whole journey.

—Henry Perry, of Murray County, saved a field of wheat from the locusts by going over it with heavy rollers, which crushed the insects into the earth, but helped rather than injured the grain.

—T. Hachez, of New Ulm, shot and killed himself yesterday.

INDIANA.

During a storm at Warner's Station, a large barn belonging to James Evans was struck by lightning and consumed. The barn was filled with wheat, oats, and hay, and the loss is about $4,000.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the barn of Charles Wood, a farmer living about 3 miles south of Elkhart, caught fire from a threshing-machine engine, and consumed about 700 bushels of wheat and 25 tons of hay. Loss about $3,000; insured for $2,300 in the Farmers' Mutual.

—A man of the name of John Readinger, living about 5 miles from Seymour, was caught in the horse-power of an old threshing-machine which he was using for grinding apples, and had the flesh torn off both his legs, and his entrails literally torn out. He was still alive at last accounts.

WISCONSIN.

A boy named Arthur Parkhurst, living in the Town of Rock, Rock County, was kicked by a horse, Sunday, and his skull was badly fractured. He will not recover.

—John Buob, son of J. Buob, brewer, of Janesville, was so badly poisoned by bathing in the river that amputation of a leg was necessary, yesterday.

—Senator Carpenter last night made the presentation speech at the donation of a portrait of the late Sidney L. Rood to the Milwaukee Young Men's Association. A large attendance was present.

MICHIGAN.

A large and interesting camp-meeting 4 miles south of Mendon commenced last Thursday, and will close to-morrow. On Sunday excursion-trains were run on the Grand Rapids and the Michigan Southern Railroads, carrying large crowds.

—A remarkable and thrilling scene occurred on the Adventists' camp-ground, at Battle Creek yesterday. Immediately after the sermon by Elder Butler, Mrs. Ellen G. White made an eloquent and most powerful appeal to sinners. The effect was astounding. Probably 300 arose for prayers. It seemed like the palmy days of Methodism.

—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Methodist General Conference met at Lansing yesterday. Delegates were present from the Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, New York, Indiana, California, Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, and New England Conferences. The mission in Switzerland was represented by A. Vuilleumier.

—A new boat-club, named the Pilot Rowing-Club, has been organized at Grand Haven. Messrs. Allcock, Curtiss, and Yates are among the members.

NEBRASKA.

The first shipment of this year's Nebraska wheat went east from Omaha yesterday.

—Josephine Smith poisoned herself with morphine at Kearney Junction on Saturday.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHELPS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—The drought still continues in this section. We shall not have at the best half a crop of corn in this county. The same may be said of Holt, the adjoining county. Richardson and Nemaha, in Nebraska, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, are in but little better condition. The corn-crop in this section will be the nearest to a failure that has ever happened since the first settlement of the county.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 8.—This week heavy rains have fallen in this region, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder. The complaint of the farmers now is, that there will be too much rain, that corn will overshoot, and potatoes take the second growth.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The present week is the last of our abstinence from the legitimate drama. Being such, it is right and proper that we should have a strong week of variety attractions. There are two entertainments flourishing of this order, and, as they differ in every respect one from the other, the public may see and enjoy both. At Hooley's Theatre Mr. Grover's Adelphi Company are playing an unusually strong bill, such as lively competition invariably calls out under his management, and last evening played to a crowded house in consequence. There were a great many specialties on the bill. The minstrel company, under the leadership of J. H. Surridge, opened the ball, and met with the usual amount of applause in their ditties and the regular minstrel first part. The first novelty on the programme was the song and dance performance of the Lillian Sisters, a chaste and quiet act with nothing especially remarkable in it. Charles Parks, the musical illusionist and imitator of birds, was very favorably treated, and his imitative efforts applauded. The Carons and Miss Frankie followed in their respective lines, and Martha Wren and Mr. Collins played a neat little sketch entitled "The Upper and Lower Ten Thousand," which contains many pleasing and pathetic little bits of acting. The Reynolds Brothers were greeted on their reappearance with a round of hearty applause, and gave one of their unique performances, to the enjoyment of the audience. Barney and Rickey, who stand at the very top of the ladder in their line of business, arrived in the city direct from San Francisco, and played last evening without the least observable symptom of fatigue. Their sketch "Bad Whisky" kept the house in a ripple of laughter throughout, and nothing but a sympathy with their necessary fatigue prevented an encore. The Lawrence Brothers, on the aerial trapeze, as they call it, displayed considerable skill and daring. The performance concluded with an Irish sketch, "The Mountain Outlaw," in which Mr. Collins, Martha Wren, and Miss Bradley deserved the warmest encomiums. To-night the principal stars, Barney and Rickey, will give their inimitable Irish sketch, "Taking the Pledge," which is without doubt the neatest and most perfect thing on the variety stage.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The "Grand Parisian Folly," as the management call the Schumann Novelty Company, opened at the Academy of Music last evening to a very fair house. The performance, as a whole, may be pronounced excellent. Inasmuch as it gives a series of disconnected and individual acts, it may be termed a variety entertainment. Otherwise, is is not strictly to be so called. The burnt cork and song and dance features of the variety are omitted, and the specialties are grouped together without padding. The performance commences with an excellent pantomime containing many original features. Mr. Lovall, the clown, is admirable in his line, and, though the company exhibited a little nervousness inseparable from a first night, they got through very well. Mons. Beckmann, the juggler, was rather slovenly in his performances. This was accounted for in the fact that he had gashed one hand seriously, and was therefore guilty of a series of miscalculations. The audience treated his shortcomings very graciously. Prof. Brown, the velocipedist, performed several extraordinary feats upon the bicycle, and showed how, under perfect control, that hobby of a few years ago can be bestridden and guided to become a pleasure instead of a nuisance. Signor Benedetti, the swallower of swords, is actually a physiological marvel. In addition to swallowing together six sheets of steel called swords, he thrust down his throat a regulation sword, which, measured by his side, reached his waist. This feat was presently eclipsed. Seizing a regulation musket, with bayonet fixed, he thrust the latter down his throat, and executed a pirouette with the gun hanging from his mouth. In order to convince the audience that there was no illusion he borrowed a cane from the audience, and in a second nothing but the handle was visible. These feats were loudly applauded and deservedly so. Herr Schulze gave a facetious lecture on the human countenance, and by means of the facial muscles alone gave a series of sketches at once extraordinary and amusing. The remainder of his performance was the creating of beards by reflected shadows on the face, and by the aid of card-boards. The Almontes and Roussellee gave some astonishing ground feats in gymnastics. The velocipede quadrille, in which eight ladies appeared on bicycles, assisted by a tiny being on a tiny velocipede, was the piece de resistance, and was a very pretty and graceful exhibition. The "man-flute," as he calls himself, Don Ferrayra, was a very interesting feature. With his hands alone he succeeded in eliciting the fullest and mellowest flute tones in a fantasia, rendered with admirable execution. He was encored twice, and the last time played "The Mulligan Guards" as a popular concession. The performance concluded with a second pantomime.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE Sunday of the application of three parties, Messrs. R. M. Hooley, J. H. Haverly, and Walter Southgate, for the lease of Myers' Opera-House. It appears that the offer of none of these gentlemen was accepted, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Myers' attorney, having decided to rent the house to Mr. Peasely. The keys were handed over to him yesterday, and the work of renovation commenced. What line of business the lessee intends to play in this cozy little theatre will be made known shortly.

CRIME.

Deliberate and Cold-Blooded Murder at Creston, Ia.

Miscellaneous Criminal Items.

Horrible Murder in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 10.—This city was again the scene of a deliberate murder, it being a horrible butchery. It was done about 3 o'clock this morning by J. T. Burnett. The murdered man, J. L. Brister, is a partner of Burnett, and they both lived over their marble-works. The cause of the murder is stated as being of a family nature. Brister is Burnett's step-son, and is much respected by all his acquaintances. Burnett's wife left him on account of continuous ill treatment, and he often threatened her life. Brister had received a letter on Saturday or Sunday from his mother, which Burnett wanted to see, and which the former refused to show. This caused some angry words to pass between them, which, however, did not threaten anything serious at the time, but which ended this morning by Burnett cutting Brister's throat from ear to ear with a razor. The murdered man got out of his bed, staggered to the window, and tried to shout, but his windpipe was severed, and he could not make a sound. His wife awoke and screamed murder, scaring Burnett from killing her. His intention was to murder both and make his escape between that and daylight. His plans, however, were not fulfilled, as he had to fly from the house without any clothing on whatever except his night-shirt. The people have used every effort to capture him, but he is still at large, though hopes are entertained that he will be captured, as there is a large armed force surrounding the city and scouring the country in search of him. R. P. Smith, the Mayor, asked all merchants to close and aid in the search. There is a reward of $300 offered for his arrest. He left about $3,500 in the bank and in notes in his pants. The people are determined to stop this murderous business, and if they had caught him this morning, when the deed was discovered, their indignation would likely have carried away their judgment and punished him as he richly deserves. It was indeed a sickening and heart-rending sight. The murdered man leaves a wife and three small children.

Crime in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The excitement over the Killduff murder is intense in the eastern district of Brooklyn, where the deceased was looked upon as one of the leaders of the Plasterers' Union. The ill-feeling between the members of the Union and the non-society men is very high, and great anger is manifested toward "the traitors," as they are designated by the Union men. All Sunday large numbers of masons congregated in the neighborhood where the deed was committed and around the station, talking excitedly of the murder and the subject of working eight or ten hours a day. Killduff's special animosity seems to have been directed against James Burke, whom he first attacked when he entered the building, and he had been heard several days previous to make threats against him specially. At a meeting of the members of the Union, non-society men were severely condemned for their action, and resolutions were passed expressing profound sorrow at Killduff's death. The funeral took place yesterday from Killduff's late residence, and was attended by a large number of society men.

John Ewell fatally stabbed his wife at their residence in Brooklyn. He alleges, as the cause of the act, that she was unfaithful to him.

The Charlie Ross Abduction Case.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A special dispatch from Bennington, Vt., announces the arrest of a woman who has a child in charge answering to the description of Charlie Ross. The child was taken to the telegraph office, and questions were asked, dictated from Philadelphia. He answered a number of these correctly, and at the conclusion came a telegram from Philadelphia, instructing the Chief of Police to detain the woman and child. The uncle of Charlie Ross will be here to-morrow to identify the child. The boy says he has two names,—Charlie Ross and Charles Augustus Hamilton.

Shocking Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—The *Enquirer's* special says that near Carlisle, Nicholas County, yesterday a man named Hamilton White, attending a Methodist Church, becoming offended at something said, stood upon a bench and flourished a pistol. Thomas Shaw, one of the Trustees, succeeded in pacifying him and coaxing him out doors. When outside, Shaw told him the penalty of the law for his offense, whereupon Hamilton shot Shaw through the heart. The congregation came out and seized the murderer and sent him to Carlisle, whence, for fear of lynching, he was sent to Lexington.

The Somerville, Tenn., Riots.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Parties who arrived from Somerville, this morning, state that Albert Reeves, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, who was shot by Burton, on Friday, died last night. His brother Paul was dying this morning. Judge J. G. Reeves, another brother, who was shot at the same time, and Oscar Burton, will both recover. Everything was quiet there, and the Chickasaw Guards, from this city, have returned.

Probable Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says D. B. Nain, a jeweler in Midway, Woodford County, Ky., while on his way home last evening was seized by four men, and no trace of him has since been found. Evidences of a struggle were found in the neighborhood where he was seized and, probably, he was murdered and his body hid. A man who, hearing Nain's cries, came to his rescue, was driven back with threats of death. Several negroes a little later saw the men carrying Nain away. He was then struggling and groaning. It is not known whether the object of the murder was robbery or revenge.

Pounded to Death.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A man named Hegeman, living 10 miles south of here, was set upon by two men this afternoon and literally pounded to death. The names of his murderers are Langwell and Patterson. Langwell has been arrested, but Patterson escaped. The trouble arose about a dog which belonged to Langwell, and which Hegeman hired a man to shoot.

A Long Leap for a Bishop.

From the Portland (Ore.) Bulletin.

The Cincinnati papers think it wonderful that a man in that city, for a wager of $20, jumped from a height of 103 feet into the river, and seem surprised that the concussion didn't kill him. In the Island of Hawaii, at the lower falls of Kileau, near the port of Hilo, native boys can be got to leap from a cliff 110 feet high into the river for the small pay of 25 cents, and we have never heard of the death or injury of any of them by such leaps. The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Hawaiian Kingdom once made the same leap simply for amusement.

The 15th of September is fixed as the date of the annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create a thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea-Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

Most of the bank Cashiers report the demand for money dull, decidedly so; that is, it is very far below their ability to meet the wants of customers. The slight increase reported last week is maintained; but the movement is still too slow to suit the wishes of those who for weeks have had far more money than they knew how to place. They expect, however, that this state of things cannot continue beyond a week or two longer. As usual, customers obtain all the money they want at 10 per cent. Call rate on Governments or other cash collaterals, 5@6 per cent. Real estate time loans, 8@10 per cent, according to time, amount, standing of borrower, etc.

Street rates, 9@18, with little really desirable paper offering.

We notice that within the last few days the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent, while the Bank of France has lowered it from 4 to 3. This signifies that the exchanges are for the time being against the Bank of England, causing a drain on her coin reserves, while the opposite is true with regard to the Bank of France. Finances thereaway will probably soon become equalized, for there seems to be no apprehension of any considerable change in the money market on the other side of the Atlantic. There, as here, money is abundant.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 8th reports the New York money market as follows:

Money is freely offered upon approved collaterals by loans subject to call at 2@3 per cent; a considerable portion of the surplus remains unemployed, even at these rates. First-class mercantile paper is in steady demand from dealers at 5@7 per cent, according to date.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of the 8th says:

First-class paper, of which very little is made just now, by the way, is looked upon as a prize by many a money-lender at 5, supposing, of course, that everything is regular, and the time to run not too long. Choice manufacturing corporation paper, to expire within sixty days, say, can be negotiated at that figure readily. From 5½ to 6½ is the rate at which the bulk of the paper is done, and 6 per cent may be given as a fair quotation. There is no pressure from borrowers, and rates would probably go lower were it not that there is, among lenders, faith in better things before the snow flies. Call loans rule low, in sympathy with discounts and with the New York market, where rates continue at a low range. The banks in Boston lend each other at about 3, and good parties can have all the money they want, provided their securities are all right, at 4 or thereabouts. Less desirable securities call for higher rates, and, since the copper scare, there are some kinds of collateral that are not wanted at all.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

Preston, Kean & Co., No. 100 Washington street, give the following quotations at 10 a. m. to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118	118¼
United States 5-20s of '62	111¾	111⅞
United States 5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	116¾	117
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	116	116¼
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
10-40s	113½	113¾
United States new 5s, ex. int.	111⅜	111⅝
United States currency 6s	116¾	116
Gold (full weight)	109⅝	109⅞
Gold coupons	109⅝	109⅞
Gold exchange	109⅝	109⅞
Sterling	487½@491	
Cable transfers		492½
Eastern ex. (counter rates)	1-10 dis.	1-10 Prem.
Chicago City 7s		Par & int.
Cook County 7s		Par & int.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds		Par & int.
South Park bonds		95 & int.
Hyde Park 7 per cent water-bonds		90 & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Money, 2@2½; prime mercantile paper scarce at 5@6½.

Customs receipts, $505,000.

Sterling quiet at 486½@487 for sixty-day, and 490½ for sight.

Gold heavy. The two extremes of the day were 110@109½, closing at 109⅝. Carrying rates, 1@2.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $133,000.

Clearings, $22,000,000.

Governments, railroad and State bonds dull.

Stocks opened steady, and afterwards became moderately active and firm, with the chief interest in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific. After the First Board the market was dull, and closed at the lowest point of the day. The decline at the close was based on telegrams from Madison, Wis., giving it as the opinion of some of the lawyers in the railroad case that the Court would grant the injunction asked for. Among sales to-day were 10,000 Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 Lake Shore, and 10,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	111¾	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	111⅝
Coupons, '65	117	10-40s	113⅝
Coupons, '65, new	116	Currency 6s	117⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	30
Tennessees, old	75⅛	N. Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	76	N. Carolinas, new	10
Virginias, new	30		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	52⅜
Western Union Tel.	74⅜	Wabash	35⅛
Quicksilver	26⅛	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	108⅛	Ft. Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo	73⅛	Terre Haute	7
American Express	60⅜	Terre Haute pfd	21⅛
U. S. Express	67⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	46⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	100⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Erie	32⅛	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	64
Erie pfd	47⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜
Harlem	123⅛	Lake Shore	72⅜
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	14⅛
Michigan Central	67⅛	Illinois Central	94⅜
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	85⅛	Union Pacific bonds	84
Northwestern	37⅛	Union Pacific stock	28⅜
Northwestern pfd	55⅛	Central Pacific stock	89⅞
Rock Island	98⅛	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅛
New Jersey Central	105⅛	Del., Lack, & West'n	107⅛
St. Paul	34⅝		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Aug. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
Clybourn av, 145 ft n w of Orchard st, s w f, 21x100 ft, dated Aug. 8	$700
Fillmore st, n e cor of Genesee av, s f, 49 6-10x124 ... ft, dated July 31	1,000
Hubbard st, 192 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 8	1,000
Seymour st, 24 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 24x126 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 8	800
Madison st, s w cor of Dearborn st, n f, 50x92½ ft (with Hawley Block), dated Aug. 10 (Rozene R. Hawley to Edwin L. Gilett)	250,000
Michigan av, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, w f, 27x131 3-10 ft, dated Aug. 7	18,000
South Dearborn st, 213 3-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated May 2	4,000
Dayton st, 125 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 10	5,000
West Washington st, 239 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 80 6-100x125 ft, dated Aug. 8	20,000
Seymour st, 200 ft n of Lake st, w f, 24x126 ft with improvements, dated Aug. 5	2,200
Dayton st, 115 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 40x125 ft, with buildings, dated May 25	12,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Lots 10, 11, 14, and 15, Block 1, Clyborun's Addition to Ravenswood, dated July 21	3,600
Lots 6 to 9, Block 7, of Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, etc., Price Grove, dated Aug. 4	20,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot 9, Block 1, of Peck's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's e part n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 3	1,600
Lots 6 and 7, Block 3, Eleanor's part n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7	4,222
Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, Block 5, L. W. Stone's e 20 of n 80 acres, w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7	20,000
Lots 8 to 14, Block 3, Eleanor's part n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7	14,777
Lots 25 to 36, Block 1, and Lots 25 to 36, Block 2, Follansbee's Lots 17 and 18, etc., in Newhall et al, part n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7	33,000
W 56 ft Lot 3, and e 6 ft Lot 12, of Waite's Lots 4 to 10, of Lots 7 and 8, in Lyman's s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated July 22	17,000

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	4,139	7,090	3,593	6,881
Wheat, bu	74,023	61,310	101,534	2,434
Corn, bu	183,645	282,452	315,658	349,307
Oats, bu	66,630	56,967	32,234	53,638
Rye, bu	4,000	3,460	....	400
Barley, bu	4,710	1,360	5,658	400
Grass seed, lbs	191,330	26,454	31,744	34,000
Flax seed, lbs	85,800	145,920	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	80,240	....	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	30,607	94,390	753,620	798,326
Beef, brls	....	....	50	202
Pork, brls	13	....	67	1,080
Lard, lbs	8,850	22,378	278,814	97,410
Tallow, lbs	16,710	11,790	....	....
Butter, lbs	84,510	77,340	29,600	23,153
Live hogs, No.	6,395	3,199	4,361	5,541
Cattle, No.	625	1,253	731	1,968
Sheep, No.	139	195	....	....
Hides, lbs	196,371	139,990	285,774	151,030
Highwines, brls	296	50	136	243
Wool, lbs	206,930	196,530	113,480	300,189
Potatoes, bu	467	901	75	7
Lumber, No. ft.	4,476,000	11,418,000	2,726,000	2,505,000
Shingles, No.	1,070,000	4,420,000	1,413,000	1,562,000
Lath, No.	55,000	1,276,000	755,000	356,000
Salt, brls	....	240	1,195	5,872

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,122 bu wheat, 2,526 bu oats, 791 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat; 1 car rejected do; 12 cars No. 1 spring; 196 cars No. 2 do; 37 cars No. 3 do; 3 cars rejected do; 94 cars high mixed corn; 315 cars and 45,890 bu No. 2 do; 29 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do; 23 cars No. 2 white oats; 30 cars and 800 bu No. 2 do; 9 cars rejected do; 6 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected do; 9 cars No. 2 barley; 2 cars No. 3 do; 1 car rejected do; 1 car no grade do. Total (775 cars), 358,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,830 bu winter wheat; 133,307 bu spring wheat; 271,063 bu corn; 13,925 bu oats; 2,544 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	8,244	8,260	5,617	143,880	4,502
By canal	45	5,350	....	....	....
To Buffalo	7,150	202,600	1,192,814	40,575	4,500
To Erie	1,300	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	57,968	176,803	20,000	....
To Ogd'burg	200	5,332	62,900	....	....
To Huron	1,796	....	149,247	....	....
To other U. S. ports	433	1,000	940	5,993	....
To Colborne	....	....	151,473	....	....
To Kingston	....	39,361	38,550	....	....
Totals	19,268	319,881	1,776,344	220,448	9,002

Also, 8,764 bu barley shipped by rail.

The exports of flour from New York last week were 6,300 brls; not 63,000 brls, as reported.

A "Reader" asks for an explanation of the reference to a "removal of the highwines market" made in our issue of yesterday. The sentence was not intended to bear an offensive construction.

The leading produce markets were active to-day in grain, and slow in provisions, with a decided lull in the shipping movement, and an increase in receipts of breadstuffs. But our stocks are quite small all round, except in wheat, and there is little pressure to sell outside of the last named article.

Dry goods were distributed to a liberal aggregate at prices not essentially different from those ruling on the closing days of last week. Jobbers report gradual improvement in the demand, and stocks are held with decided firmness. Groceries continue quiet, with little or no variation in prices. There was an easier tone to the market for coffees and sugars, but other articles were steady. Butter and cheese were in good demand, and the recently advanced prices were easily maintained. The latter article is in light stock, and as a further advance of a ½c has been established at the East, there are no anxious sellers at the current rates. Fish were quoted quiet at steady prices. Dried fruits were dull and without quotable change, though the market for domestic varieties shows weakness. Bagging continues active and firm. Coal, pig-iron, wood, and tobacco were unchanged. Oils were in good request at full prices. No price changes were noted, but in lard oil there is a strong upward tendency.

There were no new features in lumber. Business at the yards is still confined to placing small orders, and at the docks the offerings and demand were light. The trade in metals and tinners' goods is improving. Nails, iron, cooperage, and naval goods were unchanged. A moderate demand for wool was reported, and, under continued light receipts, prices rule steady at the recent range. Hops and broom-corn remain quiet. Hides were steady under a good local demand and light offerings. Timothy seed was less active, and a shade easier under more liberal receipts. Other seeds were without special change. Potatoes were steady. Peaches, apples, and other native fruits were abundant, slow, and lower. Poultry and eggs were neglected and weak, under large offerings.

Highwines were in fair demand, and ½c higher, in sympathy with a stronger tone in New York. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 97c per gallon, at which price the market closed firm.

Lake freights were quiet, but stronger. Carriers asked 3c for corn to Buffalo, and it was whispered that the current rate was 2¾c without rebate—an advance of ¼c. For wheat to Oswego 6½c was paid; the terms on all else being kept private. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 100,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet and easier. Mess pork was heavy, though with not much offering. The demand for consumption has fallen off under the recent advance, and speculative sellers think the price must be lowered before the South will take hold. The parties who own the property were not, however, anxious to sell. The market declined 12½@25c per brl. Lard was speculatively weak, and 25@35c per 100 lbs lower on the long options, while for delivery soon there was little change from the inside prices of Saturday. One or two small lots were offered, and one lot was sold, for September, at 25c decline; but the holders of the cash lard now here did not offer it for sale. Meats were quiet and unchanged, with a light demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $24.00@24.25; do seller August, $24.00@24.12½; do, seller September, $24.25@24.37½; do, seller October, nominal; do, seller December, $16.60@16.75; do, seller the year, $16.50@16.60. Lard, cash or seller August, $14.87½@14.90; do, seller September, $14.87½@15.00; do, seller the year, $10.45@10.50; summer lard, 14⅝c. Sweet-pickled hams, 13½@13⅝c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 8½c for shoulders, cash, and 8⅝c seller September; 11⅛@11⅜c short ribs, cash, and 11½c seller September; 11⅝c for short clear, cash, and 11⅞@11⅝c seller September; the same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices; summer long clears, 11@11⅛c. Bacon meats 9½c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, 12⅝c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 15@16c. Mess beef, $11.25@11.50; extra mess do, $12.25@12.50; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller September, at $24.50; 1,000 brls do at $24.37½; 250 brls do at $24.25; 250 tcs lard, seller September, at $14.87½; 250 tcs do (Saturday evening) at $15.10; 50 tcs summer do at $14.75; 500 tcs lard, seller the year, at $10.50; 250 tcs do, seller January and February, at $10.50; 50 boxes long clears at 11c; 200 brls city tallow at 8c.

Flour was more active, though not many removes from the condition of quietude. There was a moderate demand for superfines, with very few offering; and the sales consisted chiefly of new winter extras, at $5.75@6.00, with some lots at $6.00@6.50. Old flours were strongly held. The demand was almost entirely local, shippers not being in the market. Bran was in larger supply and lower. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras, new, at $6.50; 500 brls do at $6.00; 1,100 brls do at $5.75; 900 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.10; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do, low, at $4.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 65 brls superfines at $3.85. Total, 3,265 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $15.00; 20 tons do at $14.50; 10 tons do at $14.00 on track.

Wheat was active, and averaged ⅝c higher than on Saturday, though the receipts were larger, and the tone of the Liverpool advices was not encouraging to holders. The market was a very strong one till near the close, under heavy offerings both of cash lots and for delivery this month. A great number of selling orders were received from the country, but they were nearly all honored by 11 o'clock, and on a rising market, both shippers and shorts taking hold freely. The shipping demand was good all through the session, but speculative buyers fell back after 12 o'clock. The market was weakest on next month's deliveries, the discount widening to 3½c,—it was 3c on Saturday. The advices from New York quoted firmness there, and many dealers anticipated an improved demand from abroad. Seller the month opened at $1.04½, advanced to $1.05½, and receded to $1.04½ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.00⅝@1.01½; and seller the year at 99½@99⅞c, both closing at the inside. No. 2 spring closed at $1.04¾ for new, and $1.05½ bid for old. No. 1 do closed at $1.09½; No. 3 do at $1.00; and rejected do at 91½@92c. Minnesota wheat was nominal at $1.18 for No. 1. Red winter wheat was firmer at $1.11½ bid for No. 1; $1.05½ for No. 2; and $1.01 for No. 3, with a light supply. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (old) at $1.13; 4,000 bu do (new) at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09½; 9,400 bu No. 2 spring (old) at $1.06¼; 36,800 bu do at $1.06⅜; 35,600 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05¾; 18,000 bu do (new) at $1.05½; 51,700 bu do at $1.05¼; 8,400 bu do at $1.05; 8,600 bu do at $1.04¾; 800 bu do at $1.04⅝; 13,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 800 bu do at $1.00; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 92c; 800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.05½. Total, 192,100 bu.

Corn was active and irregular, averaging ½c lower than on Saturday, though with little difference in the closing prices of the two days. The market was very weak early, chiefly under the influence of large receipts, and a stronger feeling in lake freights, while Liverpool was quoted easier. But the demand was good, from all classes of buyers, and the tone improved with the conviction that the growing crop will be a short one, and that all the corn now in hand will be wanted before the crop of 1874 is ready to market. The shipping inquiry was steady, though a quiet one, with a premium of fully ⅝c on high mixed. The shipments of corn reported this morning were again 132,000 bu in excess of the reported receipts, which reduces our stocks in store to a small quantity. If that rate should be kept up till the close of the week, there will be none left on which to continue the shrinking process. Seller the month opened at 65½c, declined to 64⅝c, and advanced to 66⅝c, closing lower at 65½c, when New York was quoted dull. Seller September sold at 64½@66⅛c, closing at 65½c. Cash No. 2 closed at 66c; high-mixed do at 66⅝c; and rejected at 64⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 54,000 bu high mixed at 67c; 17,200 bu do at 66⅝c; 15,400 bu do at 66½c; 1,600 bu do at 66⅛c; 27,200 bu do at 66⅜c; 44,000 bu do at 66¼c; 56,000 bu do at 66c; 37,000 bu do at 65¾c; 25,600 bu do at 65½c; 18,000 bu do at 65¼c; 20,000 bu do at 65c; 10,000 bu do at 64⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 64⅝c; 12,000 bu rejected at 65c; 4,800 bu do at 64½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 65½c, afloat; 400 bu ear by sample at 61c, on track. Total, 359,200 bu.

Oats were in good demand and stronger all round, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York. The inquiry for cash lots was urgent, and prices advanced 1½c, they being wanted both by the local trade and for shipment. The market opened at 40½c, advanced to 42c, and closed at 41½c. Options were ¼@½c higher. Seller the month sold at 37½@38c, and seller September at 36¼@36½c, both closing at the outside. Seller October sold at 36⅜@36½c, and seller the year at 35½@35¾c. Rejected closed at 40c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 42c; 2,400 bu do at 41¾c; 7,200 bu do at 41½c; 3,000 bu do at 41c; 1,200 bu do at 40⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 40½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 43½c; 1,800 bu do at 43½c; 2,400 bu do at 43c; 1,800 bu do at 42c; 600 bu rejected at 40c; 600 bu do at 39½c; 600 bu do at 39c; 2,400 bu by sample, white, at 44c; 1,800 bu do at 42c; 1,200 bu do, mixed, at 43c; 600 bu do at 41c; 600 bu do at 40c, all on track; 1,200 bu white at 45c, delivered; 1,200 bu do at 44½c, free on board. Total, 45,600 bu.

Rye was in better demand at the decline noted on Saturday, and a shade firmer, though in fair supply. The market closed at 72½c for No. 2. Seller August and September was nominal at 70c bid. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 73c; 800 bu do at 72½c; 2,400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu by sample at 76c; and 500 bu do (white) at 85c. Total, 4,500 bu.

Barley was rather less active, and irregular, at about the same range on options, and a decline of 1@1½c on cash lots. Seller September opened with $1.00 asked, and advanced to $1.01½, closing at $1.01½. Cash No. 2 closed firm at $1.01; No. 3 at 93c; and rejected nominal at 80@82c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.01; 400 bu No. 3 at 93c; 400 bu by sample at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu at $1.12; 600 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 5,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and weak, closing ⅝c lower. Seller the month sold at $1.04¼ down to $1.03⅞; and seller September at $1.00⅝ down to $1.00½, both options closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active and easier, selling at 65@65⅝c for the month, and 64⅜@65½c seller September, both closing at the outside. Seller October sold at 64⅜c. Seller the year at 60⅝c. Oats were quiet and steady, at 38c seller the month, and 36⅛@36⅜c seller the year. Mess pork was easier. Sales include 250 brls, seller August, at $24.00; 250 brls, seller February, at $16.50. Lard was unchanged. Sales were 250 tcs, seller September, at $15.00; 500 tcs do, seller the year, at $10.37½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and stronger. Quoted at $1.94.

BUTTER—The demand was in excess of the supply, and firmness again prevailed among holders. In addition to a steadily good demand from local consumers there is a liberal movement on Eastern account, and stocks are kept down to extremely small dimensions. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@31c; medium to good grades, 22@25c; inferior to common, 15@20c.

BAGGING—Otter Creek was advanced a ½c, otherwise the quotations were not subjected to any change. Activity is still apparent and prices are strong. We quote: Stark, 35c; Lewiston A, 33c; Montauk, 33c; American A, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 31½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 26@28c; wool sacks, 57@59c.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet, but firm, especially the higher grades. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7@7½c; for good do, 6@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 7c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were steady under a reasonably fair demand: Michigan stucco, $2.25; New York stucco, $3.00@4.00; Utica and Louisville cements, $2.00; Akron cement, $1.80@2.00 ₱ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ₱ brl; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ₱ brl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building-brick (common), $5.00@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Is exceedingly firm. Under an active export demand the New York market has moved up another ½c, and, with continued light receipts and an increasing demand, the tendency here is in the same direction. Fine goods are held firmly at outside quotations: New York factory, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@12½c; low grades, 6@9c.

COAL—Nothing new was noticeable in this market. A moderate business was doing at the annexed prices: Lehigh, $9.75@10.25; Lackawanna, range, $9.25; Lackawanna, other sizes, $8.75; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $4.50@5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork-barrels and tierces continue in moderate request. Other work remains quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@33.00; flour staves, $7.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c.

EGGS—Were dull and weak at 12@12½c for fresh packages.

FISH—The fish market was reported quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.30; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.10; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.10@2.20; bank codfish, summer-cured, $5.75@6.00; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; ocean-trout, ₱ case, $9.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In the fruit market there were no new features. Quiet still pervades all departments of the market, and prices of domestics are working easy. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 12½@13½c; raisins, layers, $3.30@3.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $4.00@4.10; Zante currants, 7½@7½c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—New York apples, extras, 13@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 10½@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, halves, 11½@12½c; do mixed 10@10½c; blackberries, new, 14@15c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 18@19c; Chili walnuts, 17@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, Texas, 10@11c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9c; African peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of native fruits were very liberal, and peaches, apples, blackberries, and other fruits were lower. The demand was moderate. The offerings of peaches were unusually large. Only a few, and those mostly of an inferior quality, have been received from Michigan. We quote: Lemons—French, Messina, and Palermo, $10.00@11.50 per box (outside for repacked fruit); blackberries, in cases (16 qts), $1.40@1.60; apples, 25@35c per box; do per brl, $2.00@2.75; peaches, 40@65c per box; do, in baskets, 60@75c; pears, 65c@$1.50 per box or basket; California pears, $5.00@5.50 per box; do plums, $4.50@5.00; tomatoes, 40@60c per box; grapes, 65@75c per basket.

GROCERIES—There was a trifle easier feeling in coffees and sugars, but aside from this there was no perceptible change in the position of the market. Trade continues quiet, as is usual at this stage of the season. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36½@37c; O. G. Java, 34½@35c; Java, No. 2, 31@32c; choice plantation Ceylon, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 25½@26c; choice do, 25½@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22½c; Singapore Java, 25½@25½c; Costa Rica fancy, 25½@25½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅜@11⅝c; A, standard, 10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝c; B, 10⅝@10⅝c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10½c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅝@9⅞c; choice brown, 9⅝@9⅝c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8⅜c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 4½@5c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Prime was in good demand for shipment, and firm, at a slight advance for No. 1 and prime upland, the grades mostly inquired for. Timothy was quiet and steady. Loose new hay on wagons is in good demand and firm. We quote: Timothy, prime, $17.00; No. 1, $16.00@16.50; No. 2, do, $14.00@14.50; mixed, $13.00; prime upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 1 do, $9.00; No. 2, or slough, $7.00@7.50. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $15.00@17.00; prairie, $9.00@12.00.

HIDES—Under a continued good demand and light offerings prices rule steady at the annexed range: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; heavy do, 8½@9c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 15@16c; green kip, 9½@10c; veal kip, 11d, 11½c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, ₱ lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 10@20c. The offerings are light.

OILS—The general features of this market were the same as noted for a number of days past, trade continuing good at firmly-maintained prices. With the exception of lard oil, in which a further advance seems imminent, the market ruled steady at the quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 16½@17c; do headlight, 175 deg., 19@19½c; extra winter lard, $1.03@$1.05; No. 1, 90@99c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44@46c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local request, and steady for choice, under light offerings. New potatoes, good to choice, $2.50@3.50 per brl; Eastern, $3.75@4.00; poor to fair do, $1.75@2.25.

POULTRY—The receipts were large, and the market dull and weak. Quotations: Turkeys, 10@11c; old and large spring chickens, $3.00@3.50; small and fair springs, $1.25@2.50 ₱ doz; ducks, $2.00@2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was more quiet and a shade easier, owing to liberal receipts. Sales were made at $2.90 for fair to $3.05@3.10 for prime, and $3.15 for choice. Clover sold at $6.65@6.70; flax at $1.78, quotable at $1.75@1.80 for good crushing. Hungarian, 50@55c; millet, 50c. Sales include 40 bags choice timothy at $3.15; 195 bags prime at $3.10; 80 bags do at $3.07½; 321 bags at $3.05; 161 bags good at $3.02½; 104 bags at $3.00; 17 bags at $2.95; 27 bags at $2.92½; 75 bags fair at $2.90; 60 bags clover at $6.70; 25 bags at $6.65; 25 bags flax at $1.78.

SALT—The demand on both local and interior account is fair. Prices are repeated, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.70; Canada, do, $1.80; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

WOOL—The order demand continues fair, and prices are steady as follows:

Good to prime tub-washed	48@53c
Fine to good tub-washed	45@47c
Fine and medium washed fleece	42@44c
Coarse washed fleece	38@40c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@33c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,700 head. The week opened active with prices of good to choice shipping grades more firmly held. Texans and low grade natives continue altogether too plenty, and consequently values remain unsettled. The notable sales of the day were 45 head averaging 1,460 lbs, and 61 head averaging 1,453 lbs, at $6.75—bought by Morris, Waixel & Co. Shippers paid $4.50@5.50 for common to good grades, and $5.75@6.75 for choice to extra. There was a good local demand for Texans and common natives at $2.50@4.00, and for stock steers at $2.50@3.75. Calves were wanted at $3.50@5.50. The market closed quiet and weak for thin cattle, but strong for choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	2.50@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	fleshy steers	1,025	$4.50
44	extra steers	1,421	6.37½
62	extra steers	1,377	6.25
30	extra steers	1,470	6.60
19	cows	976	3.00
16	choice steers	1,260	5.75
21	Texas cattle	770	2.25
38	Texas cattle	951	3.40
16	Texas cattle	963	3.40
40	Texas cattle	953	3.37½
21	Texas cattle	875	2.90
60	Texas cattle	955	4.20
46	Texas cattle	876	2.50
17	Texas cattle	862	2.50
35	Cherokee steers	1,061	3.75
21	fair steers	1,136	4.75
45	extra steers	1,460	6.75
61	extra steers	1,453	6.75
64	choice steers	1,263	6.05
22	Cherokee steers	699	2.90
22	Cherokee cows	612	2.40
20	Texas cattle	753	2.80
18	good steers	1,180	5.20
36	medium steers	1,209	5.12½
19	cows	889	3.10

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 8,700 head. There was fair activity in the hog trade, and Saturday's quotations were easily sustained, local and Eastern buyers taking hold freely at $6.50@6.60 for common, at $6.65@6.75 for medium, and at $6.80@7.25 for good to choice. A few car-loads of extra were taken at higher figures. The market closed firm. Below are some of the day's transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	210	$6.85	60	202	$6.70	65	212	$7.00
108	225	6.85	55	211	6.70	68	219	6.75
62	241	7.15	48	273	7.10	73	214	6.75
81	239	7.00	55	312	7.40	58	212	6.75
68	219	6.70	50	296	7.40	48	265	5.90
58	174	6.65	53	185	6.75	32	192	6.75
55	139	6.50	68	183	6.70	62	200	6.75
87	239	6.75	70	262	7.30	312	232	7.12½
60	210	6.70	56	189	6.70	56	230	6.70
58	203	6.75	51	180	6.75	71	242	7.15
109	225	6.60	100	177	6.85	58	224	6.90

SHEEP—Received, 811 head. Nothing new was discoverable in the position of the sheep market, trade continuing quiet, with prices substantially the same as were current during last week. We give the range at $3.00@5.00 for poor to best.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—BEEVES—Fresh offerings, 4,620, making 10,040 for the week, against 8,780 last week. Good cattle scarce and firm at full prices; inferior and common very plenty and selling slowly at ½@¾c decline for the week. Poorest to best native steers ranged from 9 to 13c; Texas and Cherokee cattle, 6½ to 10½c. Sales include 3 cars Illinois steers, av 9½ cwt, at 12¾@13c; 7 cars do, av 8 cwt, at 12½c; 16 cars do, av 7½ cwt, at 12½c; 5 cars do, av 7½ cwt, at 12c; 13 cars do, av 7½ cwt, at 11¾@11½c; 10 cars do, av 6½ cwt, at 10½c; 6 cars do, av 6 cwt, at 10c; 3 cars do, av 6 cwt, at 9@9½c; 10 cars Texans, av 5 cwt, at 7@8c; 10 cars do, av 4½ cwt, at 8c; 2 cars do, av 4 cwt, at 6½@7c; 6 cars Kentucky steers, av 8½ cwt, at 12½c; and 13 cars, av 7½ cwt, at 12@13c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,000, making 26,920 for the week, against 25,000 for last week. Demand moderate; sales slow at a shade easier prices. Sheep ranged from 4½c to 6½c; lambs, 6c to 8½c, with very few sheep for more than 6c and few lambs above 8½c. Sales include: 2 cars Ohio, average 103 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 79 lbs at 4½c; 1 car do, 89 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car do, 76 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car do, 85 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 107 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 103 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car Kentucky lambs, 62 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car Pennsylvania do, 55 lbs, at 7½c.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 11,190, making 26,370 for the week, against 22,670 last week. None offered alive. Dressed weak at 8½@8¾c for grass-fed; 8½@9½c corn-fed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; firm; Yorkers, $5.50@6.00; bacon, $6.25@6.75; butchers', $7.00@7.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,125; dull; Texans, $2.00@4.00; medium to fair butchers', $2.00@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; good to extra native steers, $4.25@5.62½.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

About 20 cargoes were at the docks. The market was fairly active in the morning when 10 or 12 cargoes were sold, chiefly to local dealers, at irregular prices. The sellers still refuse to make any public record of their transactions, and often evade answering questions. The wisdom of such a policy is obvious to no one but themselves. Suffice to say lumber is selling slowly at low and irregular prices. A cargo of Muskegon medium boards and strips was sold at $14.50, and good joists and scantling brought $8.25. Boards and strips are quoted at $8.00@16.00; piece stuff at $8.00@8.25; lath, $1.50@1.60; shingles, $2.50@2.80. The market was very quiet in the afternoon, and about 10 cargoes were left over. Cargo schr Petrel, from Ludington, consisting of 140 m choice strips and boards was sold last Saturday at $16.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade is moderate, though improving. Some dealers state that business with them has improved considerably within the past few days. Prices are unaltered, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.00	....
First common siding	10.00	....
Second common siding	14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@....
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	10.50	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	10.50	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@2.50
A or Star	3.25	@3.50
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@3.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 23s 6d@25s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 10s 3d@10s 9d; spring, 9s 6d@10s 3d; white, 11s 3d@11s 4d; club, 11s 7d@12s 3d. Corn, 33s 9d.

Pork, 73s. Lard, 59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

Pork, 74s. Lard, 63s.

Refined petroleum, 9½@10s.

Bacon—51s for long clear middles; 53s for short clear.

Breadstuffs steady.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols—Money, 92¾@92⅞; on account, 92⅞@92⅞.

United States Securities—5-20s of '65, 108⅛; 67s, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 104½. New York Central, 94; Erie, 30⅛; preferred, 47.

Tallow, 41s 9d.

Petroleum, 8⅝s for spirits.

PARIS, Aug. 10—Rentes, 63f 20c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The package trade in staple cotton and woolen goods was fairly active, and a liberal distribution of flannels, side-band prints, and hosiery was effected. Shawls were opened by all agents to-day at about 5 per cent over last year's prices. Worsted dress goods and printed reps in fair request. Staple foreign goods more active.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—Crude quiet but steady at 72½c at the wells; 92½ at the river. Parker's refined weak; 11⅛c bid for August; 12c asked.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet, dull, and nominal at 17½@17⅝c. Futures closed steady; sales 25,000 bales; August, 16⅞c; September, 16⅝c; October, 16 3-16@16 7-32c; November, 16⅛c; December, 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 15,000 brls; more active; superfine Western and State, $4.50@5.15; common to good extra Western and State, $5.25@5.65; good to choice, $5.70@6.10; white wheat extra, $6.15@6.60; extra Ohio, $5.35@7.00; St. Louis, $5.65@9.25. Rye flour steady at $5.20@6.50. Corn meal firmer; Western, $3.75@4.25. Wheat 1c better and more doing; receipts, 161,000 bu; $1.23@1.25 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.29 for No. 2 Minnesota; $1.30 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.15@1.33 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.23@1.28 for winter red and amber Western; $1.29@1.33 for new red Western; $1.33@1.34 for new amber Western; $1.38@1.45 for new white. Rye steady at 90c@$1.05 for new and old. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts, 362,000 bu; Western mixed, 81@81½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 82@82½c. Oats firmer and unsettled; receipts, 17,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@67c; new white Western, 70@75c; old, 80c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Dull; Rio, 18@21c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8⅛c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 5@4½c; refined, 12@12½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 36@36½c for spirits.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $24.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear, 11½c. Lard decidedly lower; prime steam, 14c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; 18@27c for Western.

CHEESE—Firmer at 10@13c for common to prime.

WHISKY—$1.01.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; $1.20 for Northwestern spring. Corn quiet and lower; heavy at close; 73c for high mixed; 74@75c for No. 2 Western. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 Toledo at 53c in lots.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; new No. 1 red, $1.15; No. 2 do, $1.12. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed shelled, 72@73c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 42c; No. 2, 41c; white, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Dull, firm, and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,350 bu; corn, 2,800 bu; oats, 9,100 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16; No. 2, $1.10; August, $1.08½; September, $1.03½. Corn excited and unsettled; No. 2, 66½@68c. Oats dull and neglected; No. 2, 44c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 80c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.05, September.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c; to Oswego, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 3,000 bu; flour, 700 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 5,000 bu; flour, 500 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair and firm. Wheat fair and firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.27; No. 3 do, $1.18½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.20@1.20½; extra do, $1.28; amber Michigan, $1.13½; No. 1 red, $1.16; No. 2 do, 1.13; August, $1.13½; No. 3 red, $1.08; rejected, 98c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.16; No. 2 Kentucky white, $1.28. Corn steady; high mixed, 79c; September, 67⅝c; October, 67c; low mixed, 68½c; no grade, 68c. Oats active and advanced; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 39½c; Michigan, 40c; December, 38c; rejected, 38c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm at 3c; to Oswego, 6c. Vessels scarce.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bu; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.25@1.27; No. 1, $1.23@1.23½; amber, $1.13. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at full prices, at 40c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—COTTON—Steady at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1.03@1.05; white, $1.15@1.20. Corn dull and unchanged at 63@65c. Oats steady at 45@48c. Rye dull and drooping at 80@81c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Fair and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; offered at $24.00. Lard scarce and firm; summer, 13½@13½c asked; kettle, 16½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½@9½c; clear rib and clear, 13½c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; medium to choice grades 10@15c lower. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 red, $1.08½@1.10; No. 2 red, $1.16. Corn better for No. 2 mixed; 65c, elevator and cash; 64½c August; 65½c September. Oats firmer; No. 2, 48@48½c elevator; 41c August. Rye steady and firm; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $24.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders and clear at St. Joseph, 8½@11½c. Bacon active and higher, except shoulders; cash and order lots, 9½c; clear rib, 12½@13c; clear, 13½@13½c; shoulders, 10c buyer 10th of August to 10th of September; clear rib, 13c seller last half month; 13½c first ten days September. Lard firm winter kettle, 14½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 16½c. Receipts, 123 bales; shipments, 260 bales; stock, 6,585 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; choice, $7.50. Corn-meal heavy at $4.00. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 80@81c. Oats active and higher at 56@58c. Bran active at $16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally at $25.00. Lard quiet and unchanged at 15@16c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 10@10½c; clear rib, 13½@13½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. Corn, 63@72c. Oats, 52@55c. Rye, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $25.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 10c; clear rib, 12½c; clear, 13⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, 15½@16c; plain, 14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 12@12½c. Lard, 16½@16½c.

WHISKY—96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; treble, $5.00@6.00; choice, $6.25@7.00. Corn firm; yellow mixed, 82½@85c; white mixed, 89@90c. Oats quiet at 74@78c. Bran dull at $15.00.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $25.00. Dry-salt meat; none in first hands; dealers retailing shoulders at 9½@10c; wholesale, 9½c. Bacon in good demand and firmer; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 13½@13½c; hams, 16½@17½c. Lard higher and very scarce; tierces, 15½@15½c; kegs, 16c.

SUGAR—Fair demand; fully fair, 9½@9½c.

MOLASSES—Inferior cistern bottom, 55c.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 99c@$1.00; Western, $1.02½@1.05.

COFFEE—Quiet; ordinary to prime, 18½@22½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.00@4.18.

COTTON—Demand moderate; sales, 216 bales; supply limited; the kinds wanted held above buyers' limits; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 15½@16½c; middlings to strict middlings, 16½@17c. Receipts, 349 bales. No exports. Stock, 15,948 bales. Unsold last evening, 12,100 bales.

MONETARY—Gold 109½; sight, ½ premium; sterling, 535.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; State and Western superfine, $4.00@4.75; extra, $5.25@6.00; red brands, $7.00@7.25; family, $7.15@9.25. Wheat active and firm; choice white and amber, $1.40@1.43; No. 3 white, $1.25@1.35; good to prime red, $1.35@1.38; common to fair red, $1.20@1.30; red Western, $1.25@1.31; amber do, $1.34@1.35. Corn—Mixed Western firmer at 78@79c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 52@53c; white, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Pork unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon active, with advancing tendency; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 13@13½c. Hams unchanged. Lard strong and higher; refined, 15c.

BUTTER—Western firm and in fair demand at 24@25c.

COFFEE—Nominal.

PETROLEUM—Held firmly at 5c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.01.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—BUTTER—Firm; Western fair to choice, 18@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; prime Western 12½@12½c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 17@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair demand; Ohio and Indiana, no export demand; superfine, $3.50@4.25; extra, $4.50@5.50; extra Indiana and Ohio, $6.25@6.75. Wheat dull; new red, $1.31@1.32; amber, $1.37; white, $1.35@1.45. Rye steady at 88@95c. Corn better; mixed Western, 82@83c. Oats weak; white, 55@58c; mixed, 52@63c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 12@12½c; crude in barrels, 8½c; in bulk, 4½@5c.

WHISKY—At $1.00.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.33; new No. 1 white Toledo, $1.35. Corn steady at 75@76c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Aug. 10.

ARRIVED.

Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Magic, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Driver, Carlton, wood.
Schr Speed, Grand River, lumber.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, telegraph-poles.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, bark.
Schr Transit, Centreville, wood.
Schr W. H. Willard, Centreville, wood.
Schr Ethan Allan, White Fish River, lumber.
Barge Herschal, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Jones, Holland, bark.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ida, Portage Pier, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Mechanic, Oconto, lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Grace A. C. Lannon, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr El Tempo, White River, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, bark.
Schr Beloit, Alaska, wood.
Schr City of Chicago, Green Bay, shingles.
Schr Sunrise, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Fisher, Grand River, bark.
Barge Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Hercules, Clay Banks, bark.
Schr Mary McVea, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED.

Bark D. A. Woodruff, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Schr S. A. Wood, Cleveland, 291 tons but iron.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Cleveland, 30 cords stone.
Schr Nassau, Kingston, 18,103 bu wheat.
Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal and intermediate ports, 15,500 bu wheat, 200 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Alaska, Erie, 800 brls flour; Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 750 bdls green hides, 65 bdls sheep pelts.
Schr Adriatic, White Lake, 20 bu oats, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 12 brls liquor, 5 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburg, intermediate ports, 8 bales hides; 11,000 bu wheat, 150 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Asia, Montreal, 15,700 bu wheat.
Schr Sunnyside, Buffalo, 32,781 bu wheat.
Schr Hemisphere, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn.
And 37 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

Were rather quiet. Carriers were asking 3c for corn, and many refused to take less; 2¾c was bid. Several charters were made on private terms. To Buffalo—Schrs Hemisphere and E. Jones, corn on private terms; schr L. C. Woodruff, wheat on private terms; props Arabia, corn; Waverly, part cargo wheat; Idaho, part cargo corn, on through rate. To Erie—Prop Japan, wheat corn, and oats through. To Oswego—Schr Laura Belle, wheat at 6½c. To Montreal—Prop Asia, wheat, through. Total, 9. Capacity, 100,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, 16,600 bu oats.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Aug. 10.—ARRIVED—R. E. Goodell, Buffalo Rock, 5,800 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 800 bu oats; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. McClellan, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Friendship, Seneca, 6,300 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 3,800 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Gold Bod, Ottawa, 86,907 ft lumber, 1,900 lath.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

Business on the river was exceedingly dull yesterday.

—There were about twenty cargoes of lumber at the lumber docks last evening.

—On account of the dullness prevailing on the river a number of the tugs have decided to follow the example of a large number of vessels, and lay up for the season.

ELSEWHERE.

Messrs. Linn & Craig, of Trenton, have commenced the construction of a vessel of 42,000 bushels capacity.

—The schrs J. I. Case, George Murray, and Reuben Doud are in ordinary at Racine.

—The depth of water in the basin of Randeau Harbor is from 15 to 17 feet. The report that the harbor is filling up is denied.

—Messrs. E. B. Simpson & Co., of Milwaukee, have contracted with Messrs. Rand & Berger, ship-builders, for the construction of a vessel 126 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. She will carry 16,000 bushels of wheat, or 250,000 feet of lumber. The builders will take the schr Traveler in part payment on their contract.

—At the Michigan Central Railroad dock, Detroit, the schr St. Andrew is loading with wainscot timber (sometimes called "cants of timber"), which she will take to Quebec, where it will be transferred to an ocean-going vessel for shipment to Europe. The timber has been purchased by a firm engaged largely in the manufacture of furniture, and, if the investment proves profitable, extensive shipments of the same kind will be made next season.

—A new vessel, the Nelson S. Bacon, has been launched at Vermilion. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 168 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 15 feet 8 inches.

—We are informed that the schr James F. Joy, which left this port on the 26th of July with a cargo of 35,000 bushels of wheat, and discharged at a floating elevator in Buffalo, ran 331 bushels short! The matter will probably be thoroughly investigated.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

—It is a satisfactory feature of navigation this season that vessels are no longer annoyed, as in former years, by the frequent grounding at the St. Clair Flats, entailing delays and damages. Vessels have increased in size, with a corresponding draft, yet instances of vessels grounding during this and the past season have been rare whenever the channel has been closely followed.

The following new vessels have received official numbers and registered tonnage from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:

No.		Port of hail.	Tonnage.
2,903	Schr Belle Hanscom	Buffalo, N. Y.	294.44
135,025	Schr Evening Star	Buffalo, N. Y.	497.81
85,338	Schr G. S. Hazard	Buffalo, N. Y.	864.43
15,996	Schr La Salle	Buffalo, N. Y.	307.15
90,642	Schr Morning Star	Buffalo, N. Y.	497.81
20,463	Schr Queen City	Buffalo, N. Y.	675.81
115,270	Schr S. L. Watson	Buffalo, N. Y.	606.60
115,271	Stmr Scotia	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,502.01
80,432	Stmr Waverly	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,104.02

—No less than five tugs were seen at the Mackinaw Straits Thursday, which were waiting the presence of the Chicago grain fleets. Two others are en route to the same point for the like purpose. The fleet en route consists of about thirty vessels that are not in charge of steam-power, nearly all of which are of the largest size. Among them may be included the R. Winslow, 60,000 bu; Lucerne, 50,000 bu; Niagara, 53,000 bu; and the Erastus Corning, 50,000 bu.

—Every few days it is announced in the papers that stakes or buoys in various localities are not where they properly belong, having been moved from where they were planted, and thus it is that vessels not unfrequently get aground and are put to no small expense, besides delay, before getting released. The cause of some of these removals may be traced to vessels and rafts which moor to them, and warp by them, and in places where a strong current exists it would require not much of a strain to cause much trouble. There is a heavy penalty for such offenses, and the mooring or hanging on to buoys or stakes is strictly forbidden.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The following is a description of the body of a man, supposed to be a sailor, recently washed ashore at Rock Falls, Huron County, Mich.: "He was about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, had dark complexion, dark hair, thin dark mustache and heavy eyebrows; was of medium weight. No marks were on the body by which it could be recognized. He had a pair of dark striped cassimere pants, medium kip boots,—old, been repaired by false tips on toes,—white knit undershirt, white shirt with ruffled bosom, common leather belt 1 inch wide, sheath-knife. In the pocket was a satchel or trunk key. I don't think the body had been in water a great while. Attached to the left leg was a piece of tarred rope about 20 feet long."

American Hospitality.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Mr. Kingsley, in his preface to "South by West," rhapsodizes of America, of its manifest destiny, and of the virtue of its citizens with almost more than his wonted vigorous warmth and glow of words. He speaks with impassioned gratitude of the kindness which Englishmen never [illegible] to receive throughout the United States. [illegible] he is right. An American gentleman comes to this country with good introductions to a family in London. He is asked to a few dinners and evening parties, has tickets sent to him for Hurlingham and the Zoological Gardens, and is perhaps made an honorary member of his friend's club. And there for the most part English, or at any rate London, hospitality begins and ends. But an American to whom an English gentleman carries a letter of introduction has a far higher standard of his duty to a friend's friend. And he acts up to his standard. He considers that he has been called upon to do the honors of his country, and he does them gracefully and ungrudgingly. Like Brillat-Savarin's model host, he holds himself responsible for his guest's happiness so long as he remains with him—that is, so long as he remains in his country. He introduces him to all the society worth knowing. He shows him everything worth seeing. He will accompany him on long journeys. He will give up his time to him unreservedly.

—This picturesque little story is told about the origin of accident-insurance. One day, about the 1st of March, 1864, Mr. James Bolter, now President of the Hartford National Bank, meeting President Batterson on the street in front of the Hartford Post-Office, said: "What'll you take to insure me $5,000 if I get killed by accident in going from here to my house on Buckingham street?" "Two cents," replied Mr. Batterson, promptly. "Agreed; here is your money," said Mr. Bolter. This verbal agreement, made in perfect good faith by both parties, was the first accident-insurance made by the Travellers Company.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:10 p. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:30 a. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:06 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman-House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:30 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
b St. Paul Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:50 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

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The Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, President. The Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, Vice-President.

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MR. HESING'S CARD.

How It Came to Be Published in the Times.

The Effect Thereof on the Editor-in-Chief.

Discharge of an Offending Subordinate

The *Times* office is enveloped in another storm-cloud, and the awe-stricken staff of that paper are cowering before the lightning that gleams and the oath-charged thunder that rumbles all day long from the room of its spiritualistic proprietor. The trouble this time is neither spirits, nor scoops, nor snakes, but a trifling error of judgment on the part of the person who has been for some time past running (to the earth) the local department of that paper.

Saturday morning Mr. Storey was supremely happy. He had succeeded in penning three paragraphs with specially obscene points, and had just received the accustomed adulation thereon from such of his literary satellites as he had shown them to. He was just cogitating upon a fourth, when the news was brought him that his newspaper neighbor, Mr. Hesing, had prepared a

CARD FOR PUBLICATION

in the *Staats-Zeitung* in rebuttal of the charges recently brought against him. This gave the old man trouble. He had played a game of bluff with a very poor hand in the hope that he might win by frightening his antagonist, and now his hand, which was "knave low,"—very appropriate cards for him to play,—was about to be called. In his dilemma he shouted for the city editor. The smooth-faced boy who draws the salary of that position entered meekly, and stood expectantly at the doorway with an air of timid supplication.

"Go over to the *Staats-Zeitung* immediately and get me a copy of Mr. Hesing's card, that I may tear its statements up, cast them to the world of spirits, and, metaphorically speaking, call the writer a dog! Fly, varlet!"

THE VARLET

had already flown, but not to the *Staats-Zeitung* office. The matter was so serious that he consulted, before departing, with Mr. Cook and Mr. Colebrook upon it. They decided that he had better go, but ordered the city editor to let them read the card before it went to the old man.

In a few minutes the city editor de jure brought back to the city editors de facto the intelligence that Mr. Hesing would not allow the *Times* to have a copy of his card. They then permitted him to convey the news to the old man, who received it with many objurgations, and relapsed into so melancholy a condition that any one who saw him and knew his spiritualistic tendencies would have pronounced him anything but the "happy medium" which the ancient poets sang so sweetly about. All day long he persisted in looking upon his staff as so many rivers with unimproved milling facilities, damning them to his heart's content, and when his carriage came round in the afternoon a sigh of relief went through the house from one end to the other. Before leaving the old man sent again for the city editor and ordered him to

SECURE THE FIRST COPY

of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and reprint a translation of the card in the *Sunday Times*. He then got into his carriage and was wheeled off.

Time sped by until early Sunday morning the copy of the *Staats-Zeitung* was secured, and the three city editors sat down with a German dictionary in hand and began the tedious work of translation. They accomplished their task in time to secure the presence of the card in the issue of the day, and then went round to buck the tiger with money borrowed from the man who backed the tiger.

Sunday morning dawned peaceful and calm, and still the three city editors bucked the Bengal with their borrowed means. At last they gave up in disgust, and left the place,—not with unholy gains in their pockets, but, nodding carelessly to the proprietor, whispered respectively in his ear, "Slate me twenty-five more, Mike," "Hang up this thirty-three with the rest," and "This will make ninety, old fellow." Then they went back to the office, in front of which they were surprised to see

THE OLD MAN'S CARRIAGE IN WAITING.

Though the fact is not generally known, the old man's coachman is rather popular with the boys on the *Times*. He is an easy-going importation from transatlantic flunkeydom, and always reports to them on his arrival in the morning the state of the old man's mind, and when he can get one of them to hold the horses he is not averse to taking two or three others across the road and treating them. The effect of this treatment is very popularizing, but the coachee's big hold is his morning report of the peculiar vagaries which the old man has exhibited during the drive down to the office, from the nature of which they made pretty shrewd guesses as to what the old man's state of mind was. Sunday morning coachee looked very important. As the city editors drew near he winked energetically at them, placed his finger on his lips as a pantomimic assurance of the urgent necessity for silence, and when they drew near enough whispered to them, "Mum's the word and sharp's the haction; let us go and 'av a glass of hale." The city editors de facto made the city editor de jure don the coachman's upper livery and mount the box, while they repaired over the road to "'av the hale." Soon as they were safely ensconced with the coachman, and well into the third glass,

HE BEGAN HIS STORY.

"He have been terrible this morning. Since readin' the paper he have blowed hus hall hup sky 'igh, and hordered 'is carriage at height o'clock. Hall the way down he cursed an' swaw 'orrid, himprecating the city heditor as a hass and talking 'orribly about a man named Hay C. 'Esing. The very 'osses turned their hears so as not to 'ear the 'orrid hoaths. He went so far as to call me a hass, and I'm going to let him please hisself. Gentlemen, the hoccasion his not a happy one; 'av another hale."

The other "hale" was "'ad," and another, and another, until at last the city editors de facto began to think about the city editor de jure, and one of them suggested, "Let's go and relieve Charlie." They recrossed the road. The carriage and horses were there,

BUT CHARLIE WAS NOT.

They hunted for him high and low, but he could not be found, and the coachman, with liveried legs but with the upper clothing of a city editor, was suggesting the "hadvisability of a heighth hale" when the city editor, in the upper livery of a coachman but with editorial boots and pantaloons, was seen to leave the *Times* building. The hybrid was soon surrounded by the trio, but he shook his head mournfully and refused to supply any information. While the pumping process was being applied to the unfortunate youth the wrathful form of the old man rushed from the building, leaped upon the carriage-box, whipped up the horses, and drove at a break-neck pace in a southerly direction, turning only to hurl an anathematical obscenity at a newsboy who shouted after him "Here's yer *Sunday Times* with a full translation of Mr. Hesing's card!" It may have been accident, it may have been spiritual influences at work on the newsboy's tender and susceptible brain, but certain it is that he put an intense emphasis on the words "full translation," which, as will hereafter be seen, had called down upon him the wrath of the great doctor-hater.

Under the soothing influences of what the discharged coachman referred to as the "hamber hale" the city editor relented of his purposed reticence, and

TOLD HIS STORY.

It appeared that, sitting upon the carriage-box and moodily meditating upon the uncertainties of bucking the tiger even with borrowed money, he became dimly conscious of the fact that his chief editor was shouting out "Jeams, Jeams!" from the window above. The first impulse was to leap from the carriage-box and rush up-stairs for his day's instructions, but a glance at the livery he had donned showed the utter impracticability of such an action. Before he had time to consider a safe course of action, the harsh voice again called out, "Jeams, fetch me that copy of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* I left behind me in the carriage, and, Jeams, what do you mean by not touching your hat when I address you?"

He touched his hat and dismounted to open the carriage-door. He seized the door-handle, twisted it to the right, tortured it to the left, turned it up and down, pulled it out, pushed it in, but yet the door would not budge an inch. In the midst of his frantic and unneffectual efforts the old man, boiling over with wrath and profanity, caught him by the coat-collar, chucked him to one side, and, opening the door himself, secured the last number of that delectable Spiritualistic and free-love weekly. Then he turned fiercely upon the trembling hybrid, and said sternly,

"YOU ARE DRUNK, JEAMS,"

which words, on catching sight of the city editorial pantaloons and boots, he supplemented with "And what do you mean, sir, by coming out without your corduroys and top-boots? Explain, sir."

The city editor was speechless, and in a moment the hoary old man had pierced his thin disguise.

A strange light burned in the old man's eye, and the strange calm of his manner which succeeded showed that the subject was one to which he could not do anathematical justice. He took the lobe of the city editor's left ear between his right finger and thumb and led him up-stairs. When he got him up-stairs he interviewed him.

"Young man," he said, "I instructed you to publish a translation of the card of Mr. Hesing, and, when I did so, I thought that I was intrusting the work to a man possessed of a certain amount of brains."

The city editor bowed apologetically, and the old man's wrath began to rise.

"Yes sir;" he added, "I did not think I left the job to a G—d d—d fool who would actually

TURN UPON HIS OWN EMPLOYER

and libel him in his own paper. Young man, when I arose this morning it was with the feelings of one who hath his enemy by the hip; when I read my own paper I found they had me by the throat."

The city editor suggested, in an almost inaudible voice, that he thought his superior wanted the whole card printed. Then the vials were opened, and outpoured, "Do you mean to say, young man, that I pay you $10 a week to write me up in my paper as a 'moral monstrosity' and a dog? to glory in the fact that I have, by gratuitous advertising, doubled the practice of my mortal enemy? to make public the fact that my conversation is a string of obscenities, and to show up the legal opinion of myself which is held by one of the best lawyers in the city? Shades of Lydia and Pauline! In my own paper, too! Oh, that I could bring a suit against myself for libel! But I will be avenged! I shall wreak a vengeance on my enemies that will make the earth shudder convulsively. The arch-fiend Hesing I shall—I shall call him a cat; and as for THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean*, who published the card,—what form must their suffering assume? Ha! I have it! Little Frank shall write six funny locals about each of them. Ha! If I do not do this, the community can call me a pup! Young man! Last night I went to bed the journalistic Hercules of the Northwest. This morning I awoke to all intents and purposes, morally and physically, an, an, in—"

"Infamous," suggested the city editor, timorously.

The too appropriately chosen word

SEALED THE YOUNG MAN'S DOOM.

An ashen hue overspread the old man's features, and he turned to the city editor, and demanded of him his instant resignation. "Young man," he said, with a show of kindness, "you have mistaken your vocation in life. I shall be happy, however, to retain you in my employ in a different capacity for which it will be necessary for you to procure from Jeams the balance of his outfit."

The young man touched his hat to show he meant business, and left the room.

Such was the story which, between glasses, the city editor recounted to his companions, and at its conclusion all three pronounced it a very sad one, and when the discharged coachman talked of "hordering one more mug of hold Henglish hale," there was not a dissenting voice in the number.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A. C. HESING AND J. F. MATTHEWS.

It leaked out at a late hour last evening that Mr. A. C. Hesing was to be arrested on the charge of threatening Mr. Matthews' life, a warrant having been sworn out against him by that gentleman of hospital-lot notoriety, and placed in Constable Laimbeer's hands. A reporter called at Mr. Hesing's house, on Huron street, last night at about 11 o'clock and found that gentleman sitting on the front steps smoking a cigar as unconcernedly as if there were no such thing as warrants and Constables.

The reporter, after a few commonplace remarks, came to the point by saying: "Mr. Hesing, I have heard there is a warrant out against you."

Mr. Hesing—I am aware of it. I have heard it on the street this evening.

Reporter—I understand the warrant is for threatening Mr. Matthews' life.

Mr. Hesing—That is what I have been told, but I never threatened his life. I have never spoken of Mr. Matthew's, except what that reporter of the *Times*, Mr. McCleuthen, tried to interview me. He asked me what I thought of Mr. Matthews, and he makes me say I told him if I met Matthews in the frame of mind I was in at the time, I would not vouch for his safety, but then I was very excited at the time.

Reporter—Then you believe that this warrant has been sued out at the instance of the *Times* to have another sensation in the morning?

Mr. Hesing—I do most, decidedly. I have said nothing about Mr. Matthews, except what I said to that reporter.

Reporter—Do you expect to be arrested in the morning?

Mr. Hesing—I do; and, as you see, I am not in the least concerned about it. All they can do is to put me under bonds to keep the peace; and I do not believe I shall have any trouble in getting all the bonds I need. But this thing shows one thing, namely, that Mr. Matthews is aware of the fact that he has committed a most mean and cowardly act, and that he expects to be chastisted for it. He is a coward, and therefore he sued out this warrant.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

Several bills were read and referred, among them the bill of W. F. Storey, $500, for one month's rent of the Recorder's office in the *Times* Building.

The Chair remarked, satirically: "I think this bill ought to be paid on sight." It was referred to the Committee on Public Records.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

The resolution pertaining to the refunding of illegal railroad taxes was taken up.

Commissioner Bogue stated that the taxes so received by the County Treasurer had not been paid into the State Treasury. One firm had paid $4,000 illegally, and stood ready to pay $25,000 of legal taxes, provided they were allowed the $4,000.

Commissioner Johnson was opposed to the resolution, in case the money refunded had to come out of the County Treasury.

Commissioner Clough said there was no doubt that the tax was illegally levied, and there was no reason why the resolution should not pass.

Commissioner Bogue understood that certain taxpayers intended to enjoin the Treasurer from paying over the railroad tax to the State Treasurer.

The Chairman suggested that the resolution be amended by adding a proviso that the Treasurer shall pay no money out of the county funds.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

THE HOSPITAL LOT.

Commissioner Burdick offered the following:

WHEREAS, The several members of this Board charged by the public journals with corruption in the purchase of a hospital lot have publicly expressed their determination to have such charges investigated by the Grand Jury at the earliest possible moment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation appointed at the last meeting of the Board are hereby requested to defer action until after the next sitting of the Grand Jury for this county.

Commissioner Clough said he had seen no reason to change his opinion from what it was when he moved the Special Committee, and should vote against it.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Burdick, Busse, Crawford, Harris, Johnson, Lonergan, Russell, Ashton—8.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Herting, Jones—4.

The Chairman suggested the adjournment of the Board until the first Monday in September.

Commissioner Crawford was opposed to this. The Board should remain in session and attend to the auditing of bills.

The Chairman gave notice that he should be absent on professional business during the next two or three weeks, and, lest some some newspaper should say he had run away to dodge the Grand Jury, he made this public announcement.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

That the recent South Side fire was in some respects a blessing to the city has been clearly shown since its occurrence. One of the great advantages arising from it will be the removal of the Post-Office from the tumble-down ecclesiastical edifice on Wabash avenue, which it occupied after the great fire of 1871, to its future site in the Honore Hotel building, where it will remain until the completion of the new Government building. This building, commonly known heretofore as Honore's white elephant, has been standing on Dearborn street, corner of Adams, a very handsome, but altogether unproductive, mass of stone and mortar, and its utilization by Uncle Sam will be for some years yet a source of perennial joy and profit to the man with the monotonous initials and the acutely-accentuated letter at the end of his name. Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called at the building in question, in order to find out what progress had been made in the fitting-up of the hotel as the new Post-Office. He found the lower floors of the northern three-quarters in the hands of

A SMALL ARMY OF CARPENTERS,

joiners, plasterers, bricklayers, and calciminers, all working away in a very energetic manner. After viewing their operations for a few minutes the reporter hunted up Mr. C. S. Squires, the Assistant Postmaster, whom he found superintending matters in the upper part of the building. This gentleman was evidently well pleased at the idea of their new premises being examined and written up in THE TRIBUNE, and at once set to work explaining to the reporter the way in which the building had been altered and portioned off. The alterations did not amount to much, the most extensive being the building of a brick division-wall between that portion of the hotel to be occupied by the Post-Office and that still left vacant, and the making of a few necessary lath-and-plaster partitions here and there. It was found that

THE ROOMS TO BE OCCUPIED

by the Post-Office were situated on the basement and first and second floors on the north side of the main building, and the basement and first, second, and third floors on the north side of the addition across the open court. The first room entered was that to be occupied by the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. C. S. Squires, and his Secretary, W. E. Patton, which is the first room north of the stair-landing on the second floor of the main building. This room measures about 38x18 feet. Next to this room and further north is the room intended for the Postmaster, Gen. McArthur, which measures about 38x12 feet. The room north of this will be occupied by Cashier John McArthur, Jr., and Accountant James E. Brady, and is of the same dimensions as that of the Assistant Postmaster. The room to the north of this is a large one, and is intended for occupation by James E. White, Superintendent of the railway mail service. This room measures 38x31 feet; a corner of it is portioned off for the accommodation of postal clerks as a checking room.

ACROSS THE HALL

to the west the most northerly room will be occupied by Local Agent J. M. Hubbard and assistants. A small room to the south of this is intended to be used as a stationery and supply store for the accountant. Another small room south of this is intended for occupation by Special Agents U. R. Hawley and J. S. Elwell.

The large dining-room on the second floor of the addition to the hotel west of the open court is to be occupied by J. M. Hubbard, Superintendent of the city distribution and carriers' department. The public entrance to this will be through the main entrance, on Dearborn street, while the entrance for carriers and clerks will be from the alley.

The most northerly store on the first flat of the building is being fitted up for use of P. M. Clowery, Superintendent, and the staff of the general and box-delivery department, and the wholesale and retail stamp department under Fred Groth, Superintendent, the former occupying the north and the latter the south side of the room, which is a large one, measuring 65x35 feet.

The next store south, which is of equal size, is being prepared for occupancy by Capt. J. W. Gregg, Superintendent, and the staff of the money-order department. The third store south, which is next to the main entrance, is to be occupied by W. D. Rawlins, Superintendent, and the staff of the letter-registering department.

THE MAILING DEPARTMENT,

under the superintendence of Capt. M. J. McGrath, will be in a room on the first floor, at the end of the main entrance. Here will be received all letter mails, and the receptacle will consist of four holes, which will be intended respectively for foreign parts, the city, and Eastern and Western States, and marked accordingly.

The mailing of all prepaid transient printed matter, articles and samples of merchandise, etc., will be done through a shoot into the basement on the right of the main entrance to the building. Newspapers for city distribution will be received by the watchman at the door of the entrance on the alley to the north of the building, and messengers calling for newspaper exchanges will be supplied at the same door.

THE BASEMENT

of the main building will be used as the room for newspaper distribution, the other basement, underneath the mailing-room, will be used for the stalling and dispatching of paper mails. In the open court there will be a large elevator, capable of hoisting 4,000 pounds, which will be employed in hoisting the papers up to the mail wagons in the alley. For the reception of railroad paper mails two shoots have been placed in the main building in the north alley, while city matter of a like character will be received in an iron shoot at the corner of the north alley and the open court.

The room just back of the mail deposit room is to be occupied by the Superintendent of Mails, the entrance to it being on the south side from the main entrance to the building. The large dining-room to the west of this is to be occupied for letter distribution, and also for the receiving and distributing of the letter mail, two doors in this room opening up on the northern alley, that to the east being used for receiving, and that to the west for dispatching mails. This is a large room, measuring 86x33 feet.

The only room left undescribed is that on the third floor of the building, across the alley. This room will be divided into and fitted up as sleeping-apartments for the railway postal-clerks and route-agents. There is apparently

NO ATTEMPT AT ORNAMENTATION

in the building, the work that is put in being substantial and strong, rather than ornate, even in the rooms which are intended for the public use. The necessity to hurry up work so as to remove the Post-Office from its present cramped quarters at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets is being fully appreciated, and anybody going through the new building at present has to pick his steps, if he does not want to get plastered into one of the walls or get his No. 13 boots nailed to the floor by one of the carpentering brigade. It is probable that the building will be ready for occupation in a week or ten days more at most.

METHODIST.

IRA BROWN'S TRIAL.

The Committee to pass upon the charges for which Mr. Ira Brown, of the Ada Street Church, has been tediously tried, met at the church last evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting was held with closed doors, though Dr. Felton, the Moderator, was present by invitation. The evening was spent in preliminary work, and in listening to the Moderator's construction of the church law bearing upon the case. About a dozen people, feeling an interest in the report of the Committee, were in the basement of the church discussing the case and conjecturing what the result would be. The anxious ones were about equally divided in their hopes for the verdict, which, it is believed, will be reached at the meeting this evening. The report of the Committee will be made in writing to the Moderator, who will lay it before the parties concerned. If Mr. Brown is found by the Committee not to be possessed of sufficient of the "grace of God to enter the Kingdom of Heaven," he will be expelled from the church, which duty devolves upon Dr. Felton, the preacher in charge. On the other hand, if he is found "fit for Heaven," he will doubtless come out with flying colors.

While the Committee was in session at the church, the acting Board of Trustees was deliberating in a special meeting at the residence of Col. Moore, No. 14 North Curtis street. Nothing of importance was transacted at the Trustee's meeting, from the fact that the Board was at sea in the absence of the report of the Investigating Committee.

THE MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Methodist Preachers' Association convened at the usual hour yesterday. In the absence of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. E. Boring was called to the chair. Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. T. C. Clendenning, pastor of Grant Place Church. The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following were present: Boring, Miller, Hinners, Roecker, Rinder, Edwards, Stokes, McChesney, Loeber, Clendenning, Washburn, Leonard, Martin, Scott, Beatty, Dandy, Burns, Strobridge, Felton, Briggs, Hill, Gurney, Marsh, Cook, Gillette, Westergreen, Cantine, Wakeman, Stout, Hilton, Mason, Stuff.

The Rev. William Burns, pastor of South Evanston Church, responded to the request for him to give a synopsis of a sermon preached by him a week ago. His theme was "Christ's Sunday Walk Through the Cornfield," in which he sketched the features of that incident, drawing Scriptural lessons therefrom, and closing with a summary view of the Christian Sabbath. This discourse was opened for criticism, and the drift of the remarks made thereon was in the line of the observance of the Sabbath day. The publication of Sunday papers, the running of Sunday newspaper-trains, etc., were severely criticised.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons was held in Parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. There were twenty members present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President Dr. Fisher was called to the chair.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Dr. Etheridge read a paper from Dr. Chouppe, a French physician, on the use of ipecac for sweats of phthisis pulmonalis.

Dr. Steele gave a synopsis of four cases of land scurvy in the County Hospital.

Dr. Hyde, Dr. Hay, and E. M. Ebert, chemists and druggists, discussed the relations existing between the medical profession and the pharmacists, referring, during the talk, to the large sale of patent medicine and impure drugs, and to the abuses in the sale and purchase of materia medica.

Dr. Hay remarked that the Chicago *Times* had made an attack on the profession in a recent article. As a member of the profession he had an interest in its success, and would endeavor to maintain its honor, integrity, and good name. No man could expect to stand so high as to be exempt from abuse. The profession had been charged by the *Times* with collusion with apothecaries in extorting money from patients. If the charges were true, it was about time they began to relieve themselves of the odium entailed by them, and clear their skirts of the responsibilities. If false, they should refute them. He therefore offered resolutions deprecating the practices referred to.

Dr. Etheridge said that the writer of the article must have gathered his notes from the lower order of physicians and druggists. He thought it was fighting a phantom, but still he would vote for the resolutions.

Dr. Jackson spoke in favor of the resolutions, and they were afterwards passed.

After the presentation of an amended fee bill the Society adjourned.

ADROIT ROBBERY.

Another evidence of the prevalence of expert thieves in the city was given yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock. Mr. John R. Walsh, Vice-President of the Union Hide and Leather Company, and J. W. Oakley, Secretary and Treasurer, went into the law-office of Grant & Swift, on the second floor of the Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, for the purpose of examining the bonds of the Company, lately authorized and just drawn from the National Bank of Illinois for issue. They laid down the packages on a desk opposite, and back of that which they were using, and, after finishing their business, proceeded to gather up the papers, when, to their astonishment, they discovered that fifty-five 10 per cent bonds of $500 each were missing. A young man had previously called at the office, and inquired of Mr. Brady, a young attorney in charge, for Mr. Grant. He was informed that the gentleman was absent from the city, and after asking a couple more unnecessary questions and receiving answers, left. Mr. Oakley subsequently observed a man looking through the glass door, but paid no particular attention to him. It was evidently one of these who committed the robbery, but, as no description could be given of them, it was difficult to give detectives a clew which would lead to their arrest. The bonds were signed by the officers of the Company above-named, but were not indorsed by the Trustees, a fact which would render it difficult to negotiate them. The securities also being new and unknown would place people on their guard when offered for sale. Therefore, it is quite probable that the thief or thieves will return them.

The robbery was as adroitly committed as those in Preston & Kean's, and Greenebaum's banks, recently, and points to the presence of skillful and daring thieves in the city.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, recently appointed by the State Convention, consisting of D. J. Pike, Aurora; W. W. Van Arsdale, Chicago; R. B. Russell, Jacksonville; Mr. Reeves, Bloomington; K. A. Burnell, Aurora; D. W. Whittle, and John V. Farwell, Chicago, held an important meeting at their rooms in this city yesterday morning. D. Banks McKenzie, of Boston, Superintendent of the Appleton Home; H. N. Moore, of Boston; the Rev. F. A. Warfield, Greenfield, Mass.; M. B. Critchett, Concord, N. H.; S. E. Bridgeman, Northampton, Mass.; G. H. Shaw, Middleborough, Mass.; J. D. Blake, Rochester, Minn.; and L. W. Munhall, Indianapolis, members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Executive Committees of these several States, who had been in attendance upon the Aurora Convention, were present.

The object of the meeting was to organize a State canvass, similar to the one made in Massachusetts during the last three years. Mr. D. J. Pike was elected Chairman of the Committee, and W. W. Van Arsdale, Secretary. D. J. Pike and K. A. Burnell were, on motion, appointed a committee to conduct a State canvass of two months. These gentlemen were instructed by the Association to canvass the State at large, organize union meetings, and institute Young Men's Christian Associations in every town.

After the transaction of the above business, the Committee adjourned, when the regular noonday prayer meeting of the Association was commenced. The Rev. F. A. Warfield led in the exercises. The room was crowded, and the meeting proved one of the most earnest ever held.

The Association then kindly tendered the visitors an invitation to dinner at the Brevoort House, which was accepted. Dinner was served in what was known as the Writing Room, by special arrangement, and is a good one it was. Dinner being through, the party dispersed in New England style, joining hands and singing, "Blessed be the ties that bind."

The visitors left on the 5:15 train for the East, delighted not only with the State Convention at Aurora, but with their reception by the Association in this city.

The next State meeting of the Association will be held at Jacksonville.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The City Fathers are evidently not well satisfied with the fire ordinances of the City of Chicago, and are even now engaged in amending them. Let them not be in a hurry; but let the revision of the ordinances be thorough; and here let me suggest, through THE TRIBUNE, the following change in lines 110 to 114, where it reads: "And the walls of the stories above the second shall not be less than 12 inches in thickness, and, with the exception of the front wall, shall extend at least 12 inches above the roof." Omit "and, with the exception of the front wall," and in place of "12 inches above the roof" insert at least "24 inches above the roof."

A moment's thought is all that is needed to satisfy any one of the sense of this. Why the words were ever there is the mystery. As long as that exception remains nearly every builder looks upon it as a privilege to run the roof-boards out to the outer line of the front cornice, so that, when the cornice takes fire, away goes the roof! How much this silly ordinance has cost the city already would be interesting to know.

I would suggest also that wood-ceiling or boarding, particularly in business houses, and most particularly overhead and under stairways, should be forbidden.

All floors should be deafened thoroughly with at least one inch in thickness of good mortar, and the roof also with good cement mortar. This deafening either between or above joists is the simplest and cheapest approach to fire-proofing that I know of.

W. H. DRAKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

The range of temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 71 deg. Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 79; and 8 p. m., 75.

The moral reporters of the *Times* call on the Superintendent of Police to stop gambling. "Physician, heal thyself."

Gov. Beveridge has pardoned Abraham Lindsey, convicted of larceny at the September term of the Cook County Criminal Court.

Several French citizens of this place have invited Louis Riel, the ex-President of Manitoba, to come here from Worcester, Mass., where he is at present stopping, in order to deliver a lecture to them.

The *Times* published yesterday a long and whining retraction of its charges against Capt. Mack, of the Bridewell. This was politic. It was considered wise to keep on the good side of the officers of an institution where *Times* reporters often go.

Judge Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, a prominent Indiana Democratic politician, with his family, are guests at the Palmer House.

A child 5 years old, named Lizzie Honeyside, of No. 15 Penn street, was run over by a peddler's wagon Saturday and had one of her legs broken.

The *Times* reporter who was dismissed from this paper a few years ago for trying to blackmail a stranger has not forgotten his cunning. The attempt to get $200 from Mr. Armstrong was unsuccessful, however.

The fair and festival now in progress at St. Pius' Church, corner Wood and Eighteenth streets, will be brought to a close at 12 o'clock Saturday night. The candidates for a gold watch and chain are Ald. Bailey and McClowry. That there will be an exciting contest for the prize by the friends of the above gentlemen is only reasonable to presume.

The Y. M. C. A. Lyceum meets at the rooms, 148 Madison street, this evening. Among the attractions announced are readings by Prof. C. Dale Armstrong, essay by Miss L. W. Cushing, and declamation by C. J. Hare. The subject for debate is: "*Resolved*, That love is a greater incentive to action than revenge." Affirmative—J. Tyley, R. H. Burk; negative—Mr. McCarthy and H. E. Still. The public are cordially invited.

The underpaid, undisciplined, and third-rate reporters of the *Times* have been lately making a desperate effort to compete with the superior staffs of the other morning papers. Naturally it is a failure. Bogus interviews and praise of waiter-girl saloons are not an acceptable substitute for news.

The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt, of Oak Park, was taken suddenly ill Saturday and was temporarily out of his mind, the cause being the alarming illness of his wife. Yesterday morning his condition was much improved.

For the purpose of correcting any misapprehensions which might otherwise arise, and in reply to letters of inquiry hereinto pertaining, it is proper to state that the article, published in our columns some five weeks ago, headed "Blighted Roses," and speaking of an alias Parsons, had no reference whatever, and in nowise pertained, to Miss Mary A. Parsons, of this city, daughter of Jonathan Parsons, a well-to-do farmer of Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

The notorious establishment on West Washington street run by a *Times* reporter was "pulled" yesterday evening, and the inmates, including the head of the establishment, locked up in the Madison Street Station. The case will come up this morning in the Police Court.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Lester, watchman of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company's Bank, at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, had been found drunk on the steps Sunday evening and taken to the station by an officer. The case came up before the Court yesterday morning, when it appeared that Mr. Lester, who is the janitor of the building and sleeps there, had not been drunk at all, the officer having arrested him for no earthly reason whatever. He was, of course, honorably discharged.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of the unknown man found in Dickerman's Woods, in the Town of Lake View, hanging to a tree, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Deceased hung himself with a handkerchief. He is a man about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and has light side-whiskers and mustache, and light brown hair. He is dressed in black pants and vest, and has a purple necktie. No papers were found in his pockets which would tend to discover his identity. A verdict of suicide was rendered. It was reported that deceased was Dr. Vincent Vick, the North Side physician who has been missing for nearly a week, but the rumor proved untrue.

The blackmailing reporters of the *Times* are especially commended for the following practices: The able manner in which they umpire base ball games at tournaments for half the prize money, as at the Detroit tourney of 1867; the acceptance of $150 or more for boosting up a political candidate last fall; the wearing of sleeve-buttons and false teeth; the late demand for $200 from Mr. Armstrong in consideration of suppressing a lying sensation; the way in which they bleed the gamblers by borrowing small sums from them frequently; the skill with which they play faro, keno, chuck-aluck, and roulette; rope in men with "big money" into the gambling-rooms; their promptitude in notifying keepers of gambling-rooms when a pull is to be made; their gormandizing qualities at free lunches, public and hotel dinners, and picnics; their propensity for obtaining drinks at saloons and entrance to theatres on cheek; and the manner in which they fleece tailors and sponge their board at hotels.

Mr. James H. Rice was badly injured about the head, on Sunday evening, on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street, by being thrown from a buggy in which he was riding with Mr. Miller, manager of the Gardner House. Two young men, while driving down the avenue, ran into Mr. Rice's vehicle and upset it.

Timothy Madden, driver of an ice wagon, fell from his vehicle at the corner of Canal and Adams streets, yesterday afternoon, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over him. He was severely, but not seriously injured. He was removed to his home, at No. 13 Purple street.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association held a meeting in room No. 26 of the Palmer House, last evening, and elected the following officers: President, Franklin MacVeagh; Vice-President, R. D. Derickson; Treasurer, Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Secretary, Emery A. Storrs. The Committee then proceeded to prepare a code of by-laws, and requested the withdrawal of THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* reporters, the *Times* not being represented, as usual.

The driver of stage No. 103 of the Brickmakers' Line, attempted to cross the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the Blue Island avenue crossing, yesterday morning, before switch-engine No. 81 could reach him, but he failed in his calculation, and the locomotive struck the vehicle and wrecked it completely. There were four passengers in the stage, but all escaped, with one exception, Mrs. Skelly, of 108 West North avenue, who received slight bruises. The engineer of the locomotive endeavored to stop in time to prevent the accident, but could not. The stage-driver's name was not ascertained. He was certainly guilty of gross criminal carelessness.

The rumor started in a morning paper of last Sunday to the effect that Mr. Frank Agnew had withdrawn from the field as candidate for the office of Sheriff, in favor of Mr. P. F. Driscoll, was without foundation. Mr. Agnew has not withdrawn, nor will he withdraw, from the contest. His name has been made prominent in connection with the office by his friends, and he will fight it out on the line, if no surrender, until fairly beaten. The members of the Clan-na-Gael Association are wroth at the charge made against them, that they are politicians, as a body. Their organization is simply military and benevolent, a combination which they do not deem inconsistent. The chief men of the Society assert that any man who counts upon them in the political line will find himself very badly left out in the cold.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Price pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Peter O'Day pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to twelve months in the House of Correction.

James Duffy pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Michael Galvin pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Roache pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Chambers pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Thomas W. V. P. Mercereau and Thomas McCabe qualified as sureties in $10,000 for Nicholas Staaden, the North Side incendiary, for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

Subpœnas were issued for Clemens F Periolat, J. T. Matthews, A. B. Kellogg, T. F. Baldwin, and W. H. W. Cushman, to appear before the next Grand Jury.

The case of John Russell Sheldon, charged with mayhem, also came up. This is a rather peculiar case. The defendant, it seems, behaved badly at Lincoln Park one day, and while Policeman Mahr, of Lake View, was attempting to "straighten him out," he struck the officer on the left eye and forever destroyed the sight of that orb. A few days ago Sheldon's counsel made application to the County Court to have his client tried on a charge of insanity. That Court, however, refused, until after the criminal charge against him should have been disposed of in the Criminal Court. Judge Gary said he would decide this morning whether to send the case to the County Court or not.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Two girls, who keep a cigar store on West Madison street, were arrested on Saturday for disorderly conduct, and yesterday morning took a change of venue from the West Side Court to Justice Boyden's Court, who fined them $20 each.

The following offenders were fined $15 each yesterday in the North Side Police Court for disorderly conduct: William and Mary Hester, and Mary McDonnell, and Charles McNamara under the same charge was fined $10.

Justice Boyden disposed of the following offenders yesterday: George Nugent, assault, $10; Morris Goldsmith, disorderly, $7; John Williams, disorderly and resisting an officer, $8; John Ryan, drunk and a vagrant, $5 and fifteen days; Michael Smith, drunk and disorderly, $6; John Macauley and George Roache, drunk and disorderly, $5 each; Annie Gale, inmate of house of ill-fame, $5; and Gustav Russian, drunk and disorderly, $5.

Samuel Elzas, aged 16, was before the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing almost $4,000 worth of diamond rings, watches, and assorted jewelry from the pawnshop of P. Lichtenstadt, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. Elzas pleaded guilty, and was held in $3,000 bail to the Criminal Court. The boy was arrested at the request of his father.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George L. Mercher complained before Justice DeWolf yesterday that Moses Felker, commonly known as Dr. Felker, did, through fraudulent representations, swindle him out of a horse valued at $350. The Justice issued a warrant on the strength of Mercher's complaint for the Doctor's arrest. He was brought in by Constable Affeld, and on his appearance before DeWolf his examination was continued till to-day, under $500 bail. Mercher is under bonds for his appearance at the same time (10 o'clock this morning) before the Justice, on complaint of Felker for perjury. He claims that Mercher perjured himself when he swore out a writ of replevin for the possession of the $350 horse.

A thief who evidently tried the grab dodge in the Second National Bank, recently, got handsomely fooled, and lost a $5 bill. He dropped the note on the floor and informed a depositor who had just drawn a roll of bills from the bank that he had let it fall from his pile. The merchant, for such he was, grasped his money firmly, put his foot on the note, and, thanking the thief, picked up the decoy money and walked off—five dollars ahead. It was the thief's evident intention to snatch from the counter a portion of the merchant's money, while the latter stooped to pick up the decoy note, and make off with his booty before the depositor could raise up and count his greenbacks.

THE CITY-HALL.

The water-receipts yesterday were $3,000; licenses, $2,154.

The following building permits were issued yesterday by the Board of Public Works: John Lussem, two-story and basement brick, 20x26, at 115 Sebor street; John Fleming, a building similar to the above at 180 North Franklin street; Joseph Meyer, two-story and basement brick, 22x40, on Goethe street; H. W. Martin, one-story brick, 22x45, at 323 Clark street; John Hoffman, two-story brick, 24x56, on the southeast corner of Shurtleff avenue and Thirty-first street.

The Board of Public Works are advertising for 40,000 feet of sewer-pipe to be laid in different portions of the city. The appropriations made to the different members of the Board of Public Works for special and street improvements in their respective divisions are more than half expended, although running only since April 1. Of the $80,000 appropriated to Mr. Wahl for the South Division, more than one-half is already expended. Of Mr. Thompson's $125,000 for the West Division, nearly $70,000 is now used up, and Mr. Prindiville states that more than half his appropriation of $50,000 is also gone. The reason assigned is the multitudes of men that are out of work and come to the Board actually begging them to give them something to do. The Board is thus giving work to more than they really ought, considering the comparative meagreness of the appropriations.

The semi-annual report of City Attorney Jamieson shows the following:

Number of cases pending Dec. 1, 1873	437
Nuber of cases commenced since	174
Total	611
Number of cases disposed of, including quasi criminal cases	3
Amount claimed in suits disposed of	$225,100.00
Amount recovered in above case	4,768.68

The above does not include tax and assessment cases, or any cases to which the Corporation Counsel has attended.

Mrs. Reno was again on the war-path yesterday afternoon. A subscription has been started to furnish her with a tomahawk so that she may amuse herself in true Indian style. Owing to previous successes in bouncing *Times* reporters, she yesterday bounced three reporters and an Alderman, who unfortunately had wandered around behind her chair.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday, Commissioner Sheridan in the chair,—his first appearance since his last attack of sickness. Officer Hoare, charged with neglect of duty, was fined five days' pay. The case of Officer Cluett, charged with not arresting a thief, was continued until to-day. In this case the testimony of a little boy was completely broken down by Mr. Cameron, Assistant City Attorney, who was conducting the prosecution. The boy evidently knew more about the case than he seemed at liberty to tell.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Directresses of the Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the Asylum, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

In consequence of the recent bereavement of this diocese, the excursion to Geneva Lake, which was to come off Friday, is postponed to Tuesday morning, Aug. 18 inst., at 7 o'clock sharp.

The festival of the choir and Sunday-school of St. Peter's Mission, which was to have been held at Lincoln Park Wednesday of this week, will be postponed until further notice, owing to the death of Bishop Whitehouse.

There will be a meeting this afternoon, at No. 145 Fifth avenue, of the Excursion Committee, at 3 o'clock, to distribute tickets for the excursion at Turner's Park Thursday, for the poor children on the North Side. Persons wishing tickets to distribute will please apply for them to-day.

A mass-meeting to consider steps against the adoption of the new fire-limits will be held in Schroeder's building, Blue Island avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Wednesday at 8 p. m. All are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 held an adjourned meeting Saturday night. All the members were present; M. J. Russell, President pro tem, in the chair.

The bills of H. F. Wright for rent of house of South Park, $66, and of G. C. Stebbins for music-lessons, $50, were ordered to be paid.

Communications were received from O. E. Myers for position as janitor at Cornell; from Marion Fleming, Matteson, Ill., and Lily J. Martin, 656 Washington street, Chicago, for positions as teachers; and from the Sanford Manufacturing Company to supply inks,—all of which were placed on file; from W. L. Robinson, to furnish Lackawanna coal, delivered to each school-house in sizes and quantity as ordered, at $9.87½ per ton, was accepted.

It was resolved that as soon as the Cornell School-house was finished, the Brookline School-house be removed to South Park, raised 12 feet, and an additional story placed under it; that the selection of furnaces for Cornell School be made Saturday; that the Chairman of the Building Committee express to the contractors the dissatisfaction of the Board at their tardy progress; and that Mr. Russell, of Grand Crossing, be appointed to superintend Cornell School building to its completion at an expense of $100.

An election to fill the vacancy in the office of President by the resignation of John Middleton, resulted in the election of Martin J. Russell on the first formal ballot.

Three unsuccessful ballots being had for Principal of Cornell School, further elections were postponed to the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

All Chicago must have left home Sunday and gone south. Every conceivable style of turnout, loaded to its full capacity, with all ages, colors, and conditions of liberty and servitude, passed down through Hyde Park in the morning sober and serious; who passed back in the evening joyfully hilarious.

PALATINE.

The School-Directors have made the following appointments for the ensuing year: Principal, Chester Dodge, Barrington; Intermediate, Miss Wilson, Crystal Lake; Primary Department, Miss Anna E. Lytle. The school will open the first Monday in September.

A number of prominent citizens of this place have organized a Reservoir Association. This is not a new name for a social club, but a bona fide association for preserving and collecting the water from the artesian well. The reservoir will be built on Brockaway street, south of Slade street, and to extend across the street. It is to be constructed of brick laid in water-lime cement. It is to be utilized for drinking purposes, watering stock, and protection against fire.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

There were shipped from this point to Chicago last month, 23,720 gallons of milk.

Many new buildings are in process of erection, and substantial improvements are making in every quarter.

The children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren of Mrs. Mercy Cooley met and celebrated her 93d birthday, Tuesday, the 4th inst.

DESPLAINES.

The citizens of this place have organized themselves into a fire company, and elected the following officers: Foreman, J. D. Payer; Assistant-Foreman, Augustus Meyers; Secretary, N. J. Hill. Messrs. F. W. Hoffman, E. M. Thomas, and B. F. Kinder were appointed a committee to secure funds and materials to aid in the purchase of necessary apparatus and proper buildings.

JEFFERSON.

The new public school-house is building on the north side of the railroad-track. It will be an imposing structure, built of brick with stone trimmings, and amply large to accommodate the rising generation for years to come.

Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch.

Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" is the most popular starch in the United States.

A Severe Test.—The Commissary-General of the United States, after a trial of all the principal starches in the country, decided that Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" was the best that could be procured, and the Government, from that time to the present, are buying this article. This is a fact worthy the attention of consumers.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Fine rosewood pianos, prices $300 to $700; terms, $50 cash, balance $25 per month. Splendid organs with six stops for $125; terms, $25 cash, balance on monthly payments.

Geyser (Saratoga) Water on Draught

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

The Skin of the Teeth.

The enamel is literally "the skin of the teeth," and to render this pearly envelope imperishable, as well as brilliant, all you have to do is to use Sozodont daily.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE

By H. H. DeLEON, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—Judicial Sale of the BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD in South Carolina, Blue Ridge Railroad in Georgia, and the Tennessee River Railroad in North Carolina.

Whereas, by a Deed of Indenture of April 20, 1854, the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in Georgia, the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad Company in Tennessee, the Tennessee River Railroad Company in North Carolina, and the Pendleton Railroad Company in South Carolina, Copartners, under the laws of the several States named, did convey their several Railroads made or to be made in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, including all the rights of way and lands occupied by or belonging to them, and each of them, respectively, together with the several superstructures and tracts thereon, &c., and all franchises, rights and privileges of each and every of said parties, to Mitchell King, James Adger, and James Rose, their successors and assigns, in trust, to sell the same on certain conditions; and, whereas, all the conditions have occurred upon which said sale of all said property, rights and franchises was to take place; and, whereas, one of said corporations, the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, has failed and been adjudicated a Bankrupt; and, whereas, it has now become the duty of the successors of said Trustees, to wit: William Henry Trescot, William B. Gulick, and F. S. Jacobs, to sell the property, rights and franchises of said several corporations, and they are of opinion that the same should be sold at the same time, and in connection with the property of said Bankrupt, and as one parcel; and, whereas, said Trustees have been called into the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, in connection with said Bankruptcy, and have submitted to said Court their rights and duties respecting the property, rights and franchises of said Companies: Now pursuant to the terms of the said deed of Indenture of April 20, 1854, and pursuant to the order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, sitting in Bankruptcy, dated February 4, 1874, and May 14, 1874, the following described property will be sold at public auction, at the United States Court-House, in the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, on THURSDAY, October 22, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

The BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD in South Carolina, including the Road Bed, the Track, the Iron Rails, the right of way, superstructure, the Side Tracks or Turnouts, including the Iron Superstructure and Road Bed of said Track and Side Tracks, Turn-Tables, the several Bridges, Viaducts, Culverts, Cattle-Guards, Fences, Depot Buildings, Machine or other Shops, Sheds, Wood-Houses, Store-Houses, Water Tanks, Station Houses, and such other Buildings of the several kinds as belonged to said Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, with the land upon which the same stood or may stand, or has been or may be constructed, the engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and each and every other real or personal property appertaining to or connected with or forming a part of said Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina. Also, all those certain franchises, rights, and privileges of, in, to, or concerning the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, there being about thirty-three miles of railroad completed and in operation as a railroad as one parcel, free from all mortgage or other lien, incumbrance, or equity, and the first mortgage bondholders, or any of them, have leave to buy the same and to pay or deliver therefor, after paying in cash so much as may be necessary to pay the lawful costs and charges of administering the estate of the bankrupt and taxes due thereon, the first mortgage bonds and overdue coupons, to wit: bonds secured by the mortgage of April 20, 1854, for the sum bid therefor, in pro rata proportions; that is, as the whole amount of said first mortgage bonds and overdue coupons outstanding taken together as a gross sum is to the amount bid, or to be bidden, and if the sum that shall be bidden shall exceed the amount of said bonds and overdue coupons, that then the rest, residue and remainder shall be paid in cash. Also, at the same time the following described lands and personal property, or so much thereof as is not included in the foregoing description, to wit: Lands—

1. All that tract of land situate, lying and being in the State aforesaid and County of Oconee, (formerly Pickens,) on the Stump House Mountain, adjoining lands of Edward Herndon, J. Edward Calhoun and others, composed of the following pieces, parcels or tracts, viz.: One tract, originally surveyed by J. C. Kilpatrick for Thomas Stribbling, containing five hundred acres, more or less; one tract, adjoining the same, surveyed by J. C. Kilpatrick for John Blasingames, containing three hundred and seventy-three acres, more or less; and one other tract adjoining the preceding tract, surveyed by J. C. Kilpatrick for Jesse Stribbling, containing five hundred acres, more or less. The entire tracts herein conveyed having such shape, marks, buttings and bounds as are represented by a plat of resurvey made by Robert Fullerton, D. S., bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1845, to which reference can be had, being the same lands conveyed by M. L. Keith and Samuel Reid by deed, bearing date the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1853, together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining, the said premises being the same conveyed to said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, by James E. Calhoun, by deed, duly recorded in Mesne Conveyance office, Pickens County, Book H, page 974.

2. All that tract, parcel or lot of land situated near and adjoining the village of Pendleton, containing five acres, one rood, sixteen rods, be the same more or less, beginning at the northwest corner of a post in fence running south 86 deg., east 740 feet, by Mary street, to a post in fence, thence south 10 deg., 30 min. west, 403 feet, by land owned by Duke and Sitton, to stake and stone, thence north 72 deg., west 740 feet, by land owned by Sitton & Jenkins, to post in fence, thence north 5 deg., east 227 feet to place of beginning, containing five acres, one rood, sixteen rods, together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the premises belonging or anywise incident or appertaining to the said premises, being the same conveyed to Henry Gourdin, President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company by W. F. Patton, by deed dated July 4, 1854.

3. All that piece and parcel of land, situate in the State of South Carolina, Anderson County, near the Town of Anderson, containing fifty three acres, commencing at a red oak corner, thence north 14½ deg., east 460 to a stone corner; thence north 23 deg., west 26.45, to a stone corner; thence south 59¾ deg., west 14.75, to a post oak corner; thence south 12 deg., east 27.25, to a stone corner; thence north 71⅛ deg., east 17 88-100, to the beginning corner, with the street as represented by plat annexed to the deed conveying said premises; together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the premises belonging or otherwise incident or oppertaining to said premises, being the same conveyed to said Blue Ridge Railroad Company by John T. Sloan, by deed duly recorded in Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, Anderson County, Book C C, pages 241 and 242.

4. All that piece and parcel of land, situate in the County of Anderson and State aforesaid, on Six and Twenty-Mile Creek, on the west side of the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, containing 13¾ acres, more or less, together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the premises belonging, or in anywise incident or appertaining to the said premises, being the same conveyed to the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company by Charles F. Davis and William B. Davis by deed, duly recorded in the Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, Anderson County, Book D D, page 679.

5. All that Piece and Parcel of Land, situate in the County of Anderson, in the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson, on the west side, lying on both sides of the line of the road, laid off and constructed by said company, containing thirteen and one-half acres, and having such shape, marks, buttings and boundings as are represented by a plat made by James Gilmer, D. S., on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1855, (copy of said plat being annexed to the deed conveying said land,) together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the premises belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining; said premises being the same conveyed to said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by John P. Benson, by deed, duly recorded in the Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, Anderson County, Book C C, pages 114 and 115.

6. Personal Property, to wit: Sixteen hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Pendleton Railroad Company; 5,490 shares of the Capital Stock of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in the State of Georgia, and 4,400 shares of the Capital Stock of the Tennessee River Railroad Company in North Carolina; the same being a majority of the Capital Stock of each of said two last mentioned Companies; said stock being all the stock owned in said several Companies by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina.

That the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, to wit: Holders of bonds secured by the mortgage of April 20, 1854, or any of them, have leave to buy in the same, or any part thereof, and to pay or deliver therefor the said First Mortgage Bonds and over-due Coupons for the sum so bid therefor in pro rata proportions; that is, as the whole amount of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, taken together as a gross sum, are to the amount of said sum or sums to be bidden, and if the sum or sums that shall be bidden shall, with the other sum or sums realized, exceed the amount of said Bonds and over-due Coupons, that then the rest, residue and remainder shall be paid in cash.

Also, at the same time and place, and upon the same terms as above set forth, all the property of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in Georgia, including all the right of way and lands occupied by and belonging to said Company, together with the superstructures thereon, consisting of the partially constructed works of said railroad, to-wit: Excavations, embankments, viaducts, culverts, bridge abutments, and tunnels, and all other works of every description, constructed for the use and purposes of the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company in Georgia, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of, in, to, or concerning the said railroad company; said railroad lying, extending, and being between the boundary line of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the boundary line of the States of Georgia and North Carolina, there being about seventeen (17) miles thereof.

Also, at the same time and place, and upon the same terms as above stated, all the property of the Tennessee River Railroad Company in North Carolina, including all the rights of way and lands occupied by or belonging to said company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of, in, to, or concerning the said railroad company, said line of railroad and right of way lying, extending, and being between the boundary lines between the States of Georgia and North Carolina, and the boundary lines between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, there being about seventy-four (74) miles thereof.

The cash portion of the bids, to-wit: the amount of the lawful charges of the administration of the estate of the bankrupt and the taxes due thereon (to be ascertained and made known before or at the time of sale), and 2 per cent of the remaining portion of the bids are to be paid or delivered as soon as such parcel or lot shall be struck down, or before the close of the sale, otherwise the same will be immediately sold over again, upon the same terms and requirements, for the best price that can be obtained, and the balance of the sum or sums bid must be paid or delivered within sixty days thereafter.

JAMES P. LOW,
JOHN P. SOUTHERN, } Assignees.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
WM. HENRY TRESCOT,
F. S. JACOBS, } Trustees.
W. B. GULICK.

SPORTING NEWS.

Some Rather Tame Trotting at Dexter Park.

The Crew of the Farragut Club for the Grand Haven Regatta.

Prospects of Fine Pigeon-Shooting To-Day.

Base Ball---Aquatic---The Prize Ring.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DEXTER PARK.

There were two trotting races at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon for private stakes and Association additions thereto, but it cannot be said they were particularly successful in any respect. The attendance was very small, very rough in appearance, and very disorderly in conduct, and the time made was much slower than what was anticipated. As a matter of fact, there was not a single creditable feature in the entertainment, and owing to the inexcusable dilatoriness of the judges the deciding heat of one of the races could not be trotted, darkness coming on, and had to be postponed until this forenoon. Mr. Mansur might as well be told now as at any other time that the presence of a crowd of Stock-Yards rowdies, when it is made so offensively prominent as it was yesterday, will not be tolerated by respectable and orderly people. Of course, they are entitled to all the privileges that their money will buy, but they should be compelled to behave themselves and keep within proper bounds, whether the number of spectators be great or small.

The first race was between A. H. Buck's chestnut mare Hattie, Graves & Loomis' bay gelding Bay Henry, and Aleck Lewis' chestnut gelding Jerome, for an inside stake of $50 each and an addition by the Association of $300. Mr. Buck's mare was the favorite against the field in such pools as were sold, and, as she proved to be an easy winner in three straight heats, it is scarcely necessary to give more than an outline of the race. The first heat was not particularly interesting, there being great delay in scoring. The horses were sent away the seventh time they came down, Jerome having the pole and Henry the outside place. The former had somewhat the best of the start, but that made little or no difference, as all three broke at the turn. They traveled together for a while, but at the quarter Hattie and Jerome went to the front, both being even. A break by each on the back-stretch did not alter the positions much, and as Henry also left his feet he did not gain any ground. When all steadied down to work, Hattie went two lengths or so to the front at the half, Jerome being second, and four lengths in advance of Bay Henry, and they trotted home in the same order, the time being 2:32¾. The start for the second heat was a good one. Though Henry broke early in the race, he was a leader at the quarter. Another break threw him behind, and Hattie and Jerome took first and second places, respectively. Going up the back-stretch, Jerome went ahead of the mare, and was two lengths in advance of her at the half-mile pole. She outfooted him at the upper turn, however, and was not disturbed in the leadership thereafter. Bay Henry passed Jerome as they entered the home-stretch, but by a palpable foul Jerome got close behind again. The heat ended with Hattie two lengths ahead, and Henry was given second place, Jerome being distanced for foul driving. Time, 2:31¾. The third heat was won so easily by Hattie that it is only necessary to give the time—2:37¾. Following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.—Trotting for a stake of $50 each, $300 added by the Association; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. H. Buck's ch. m. Hattie	1	1	1
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Bay Henry	3	2	2
Aleck Lewis' ch. g. Jerome	2	dis	

Time—2:32¾; 2:31¾; 2:37¾.

The second race was for a similar stake and Association addition, the entries being Graves & Loomis' bay gelding Chicago, Aleck Lewis' gray mare May Howard, and J. W. Granger's bay gelding Gen. Howard. As a race, this trot was rather a mixed-up affair, but in the pools it seemed to be a well-understood thing that Chicago would win, for he was favorite over the field, and, though the fifth heat was allowed to go over until to-day, he continued to be the choice throughout. The fastest time was 2:29, and was made by May Howard in the first heat, Chicago being second, and a length behind, and the General three lengths behind him. May led all the way around, but but Chicago would have undoubtedly won the heat but for his bad breaking. The second heat was made in 2:30¼, and was an uninteresting race. Gen. Howard led at the quarter, but some gaining skips by Chicago gave him the front place, and he eventually won by a length, May Howard being second. The third heat was trotted in the same time, and was also won by Chicago. He led from the wire to the home-stretch. There he was overtaken by May, but she left her feet immediately afterward, and had to take second place. There being some suspicion in the minds of the judges about the driver of Gen. Howard, he was removed at the commencement of the fourth heat, and James Conlisk was substituted. The result was that the General won the heat in 2:30¼, though it was through no good trotting of his, as the other two could not be kept even on their feet for any length of time. The finish was rather exciting between the leader and Chicago, both coming home even. The heat was given to Gen. Howard, however, owing to the running of Chicago. May Howard won the fifth heat in 2:31¼, though Chicago came in ahead. His running forfeited him the first place.

It was now so dark that the race had to be postponed. Following is the summary of that portion which was completed:

SAME DAY.—Trotting for a stake of $50 each, $300 added by the Association; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago	2	1	1	2	2
Aleck Lewis' g. m. May Howard	1	2	2	3	1
J. W. Granger's b. g. Gen. Howard	3	3	3	1	3

Time—2:29, 2:30¼, 2:30¼, 2:30¼, 2:31¼.

THE RACES AT UTICA, N. Y., TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The third annual meeting of the Utica Park Association is attracting a large crowd of turfmen to this city. The hotels are filling up rapidly to-night. For to-morrow, the opening of the meeting, there are eighty-six entries in all. In the 2:34 class, for a purse of $3,000, there were thirteen entries, and ten will start. Monarch, Jr., sells at one hundred to thirty for the field, consisting of Jean Ingelow, Reserve, Lady Woods, Lady Annie, Tearaway, Kittie D, Frank, Eva, and Commodore. There are five entries in the 2:24 class for a purse of $4,000, and four starters. Bodine sells at 120 to 60 for Castle Boy, 50 for Thomas Jefferson, and 25 for Susie. The track is in first-class order, and the weather is charming. It is expected that this will be the most successful meeting ever held in Central New York. Gilmore's Band is here for the whole meeting.

CLINTON DRIVING PARK MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 10.—Great interest is manifested in the opening of the Clinton Driving Park. All entries closed to-night. The trotting entries number 95, and the running entries 33, the largest and best field of horses ever assembled west of the Mississippi. Among the trotters are Amy B., Star of the West, Phil Sheridan, Fox, Omaha Dan, and other noted flyers. In the running entries are Falmouth, Alice Ward, Sweet Bay, and Woodburn.

The races will be the most hotly contested ever known in the State, commencing to-morrow afternoon and continuing four days. The track is in a splendid condition, and a large number of people are arriving by every train and boat to attend the exhibition, which promises to be the most successful of any known in this section. The double-team race is the interesting event for to-morrow. Six pairs of the best trotters on the ground are entered for it.

THE COMING RACES AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—It has been arranged that the trial to beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:15¼ will take place in the free-for-all race on Wednesday, if it is a good day and a good track. The purse for that race has been increased to $6,000, and the horses entered are Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, and Henry.

AQUATIC.

THE FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Farragut Boat Club was held last evening at the residence of Mr. John G. Shortall, No. 852 Prairie avenue. The attendance was limited, owing to absence of two of the crews. Mr. W. L. Prettyman was elected a member of the Club, and the application of Robert Peirce was referred to the Committee on Admission. A committee of five was appointed to organize a Glee Club, to be composed of the the members of the Club.

The four-oared barge Ada M. Boyden, with the following crew, left yesterday to participate in the races at Grand Haven: C. S. Downs, H. P. Smith, Frank Billings, and A. Ogden Downs, stroke. Mr. W. B. Curtis, who is also a member of the "Chicago Scullers," will take part in the races. The colors of the Farragut crew will be cherry and white. The Secretary read a letter announcing that the Club had been unanimously elected members of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association.

THE GRAND HAVEN REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 10.—The Executive Committee of Arrangements for the coming regatta met this morning and perfected all the details necessary to the successful carrying out of this important event, which will take place Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 12 and 13. Judges, referees, timers, and starters were elected. The greatest interest is taken in the affair, and much enthusiasm prevails. An immense crowd is expected, every arrangement for the accommodation of which has been perfected. The prizes have arrived, and have attracted much attention and admiration for their costliness and elegance. Entries have been made for all the races. The success of the regatta promises to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the Association. The courses are probably as fine as can be found in the Northwest, and meet the satisfaction of all. The entries closed to-night, and will be published to-morrow.

The races will be as follows: First day, on Spring Lake; first, six-oared shells; second, junior single; third, barge; fourth, senior double-scull. Second day, on Grand River; first, grand review; second, four-oared shells; third, tub-race; fourth, senior single; fifth, duck-boats.

As will be seen, this regatta will almost equal in extent those held by the Northwestern Association. Many of the best oarsmen in the West have entered, and there is no reason to believe otherwise than that the races will be splendid ones, and creative of much interest. The colors of the Association are orange and yellow. An unusual number of attractions are presented for the entertainment of visitors during the week, the most prominent of which is the grand regatta ball, the arrangements for which are on the most extensive scale. It is to take place at the Cutler House on Thursday evening, and will undoubtedly be a most brilliant and fashionable affair. Wednesday evening there will be a grand instrumental concert at the Cutler House. Several excursions, with attendant attractions, are advertised.

The Shooting Club will give on Friday a pigeon trap-shooting match for he championship medal of the club; and walking and jumping matches are on the tapis between Curtis, Allcock, Eidleman, and other Chicago sportsmen. As if by magic, to some at least, the requisites for a grand gala week have sprung into existence and assumed definite proportions. The Goodrich Chicago line of steamers will leave Chicago every evening at 7 o'clock, giving excursionists the entire day here, returning next evenin t at 8 o'clok.

THE GOODWIN CUP REGATTA AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—The Goodwin cup, originally offered by Queen Victoria for an international yacht race off Cowes, England, and won by the American yacht Silvia, and recently given by its holder in New York, Mr. Goodwin, to the International Yacht Club of the Lakes, was competed for here to-day on Lake St. Clair by K. C. Barker's Cora, of this city, its present holder, and the Annie Cuthbert, of Coburg, Ont. There was but little wind most of the day, and no fast time was made. The Cuthbert had the advantage from the outset; at the turning stake-boat she was 31 minutes ahead, and at the finish 33 minutes. She gave the Cora 5 minutes and 20 seconds time-allowance, and 3½ minutes advantage at the start, making her winning time about 24 minutes. She sailed the entire 30 miles in 5 hours and 24 minutes. This takes the cup to Coburg, subject to all challenges.

THE RING.

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—The steamer L. C. McCormick left at midnight for the proposed fighting-grounds between Collyer and Edwards for the light-weight championship and $2,000. As motley a crowd as could get together was present, there being few respectable citizens. A free fight took place at the landing, stones and pistols being freely used. Two men were thrown into the river, but, strange to say, nobody was badly hurt. Barney Aaron received a stone on the side of the head, but was only slightly hurt. The fight will take place down the river 30 miles from the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The streets of the city this afternoon and evening have presented a very animated appearance, and our people have been surprised at the hundreds of roughs and sporting-men congregated about the streets during the evening. Several fights occurred, in which the pistol was freely used. Bull White, a rough, shot a man and wounded a bystander in the lungs. A great deal of consternation was created among those who had purchased tickets by steamer for the night by a rumor that the Local Inspector had ordered the boat not to leave port with over thirty passengers, and forbidding her taking any barges in tow, but at 11 o'clock it was quietly circulated among the knowing ones that the steamer McCormick would leave from the foot of Market street at 12 o'clock with a limited number of passengers.

An immense crowd gathered on the wharf to see the Collyer-Edwards party off. The destination is uncertain, but it is supposed to be Line Island, near Smith's Ferry, Pa. The boat left at 12:30 a. m.

THE TRIGGER.

THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

will begin to-day. The programme, together with the arrangements which the managers have made for the accommodation of those who may attend, have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, and it only remains to be said that the entries are numerous, and comprise some of the best amateur shots in the country.

BASE BALL.

THE HARTFORDS VS. THE PHILADELPHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Ct., Aug. 10.—The game between the Philadelphias and Hartfords to-day was very well played. In the first inning the Hartfords made five first-base hits, and, being favored with two or three muffs on the other side, scored six.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartfords	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphias	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

The game was characterized with no very bad errors and no very brilliant plays.

Boyd, third baseman of the Hartfords, has thrown up his contract and does not expect to enter the base-ball field again.

GAME IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An exhibition game of base ball was played by the American clubs at the Crystal Palace to-day. The Red Stockings won by a score of 17 to 8.

FIRES.

At Westfield, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—Several buildings were burned here this morning, including that used as a post-office and the Dime Savings Bank. The loss is $26,000; insurance, $15,000.

NOT A MURDER.

It was reported at 2 o'clock this morning by an officer, that the unknown man who died on the sidewalk in front of the saloon No. 2 West Lake street, on Sunday morning, had been clubbed by a merchants' policeman, and his death caused thereby, but careful inquiry developed the contrary. Officer Powers, of Pinkerton's force, saved the man from drowning previous to his death. Deceased stated to a tug-boat watchman this fact. The body lies at the Morgue, and no inquest has yet been held.

THE CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINTERSET, Ia., Aug. 10.—Corn in this section bids fair to be by far the best for years. Farmers are expecting a very large yield. Oats are more than an average crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 10.—Early this morning a refreshing rain storm prevailed at Locke and Syracuse, Ind. The storm was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, but no damage is yet reported. The corn in this vicinity is suffering, and will not yield more than half a crop unless rain comes to its relief soon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The corn crop in this vicinity is in splendid condition, promising an immense yield. Weather very warm and moist.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—To-day's dispatches from various portions of the State represent the wheat harvest nearly completed. Wheat has been saved in excellent condition, and, although the yield is not quite equal to that of last year, it is better than was expected; nearly or quite an average, while the quality is No. 1. In many portions of the grasshopper districts the yield of wheat is fair. Oats and barley are good, and corn and potatoes promise excellently.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 10.—The grasshoppers have literally devoured everything in Northern and Southwestern Kansas and Nebraska. The damage inflicted on vegetation is far greater than in 1866. The corn crop through all this region is totally destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Ill., Aug. 10.—It has been intensely hot to-day, the thermometer showing 78 degrees in the shade. Corn is doing splendidly on account of frequent rains, though the counties north of here are suffering terribly from drought, and the corn crop will be almost a failure in some places.

ALMOST A CALAMITY.

Seven Men Buried Beneath a Falling Foundation-Wall—All Injured, but None Killed.

An accident, which came very near proving a calamity on a large scale, occurred just before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The foundations of the new stables and car-house of the Chicago City Railway Company, now in course of erection at the terminus of the track on Archer avenue, gave way and fell over. Seven workmen, who were in it at the time, were severely but not dangerously injured. John Burns, of No. 270 Centre avenue, had his right leg fractured, and sustained other severe injuries. He was taken to Mercy Hospital. James Montague, of No. 439 Wentworth avenue, had several ribs and his collar-bone broken. He was sent home. Miles Wilds suffered a fracture of the collar bone, and was badly injured about the head. He was sent to Mercy Hospital. J. W. Brown, of No. 44 Cass street, was severely hurt about the hips. He was conveyed to his home. William McCormick, of No. 167 Cologne street, was injured about the back. Two other men were badly hurt. Their names were not learned. The Rev. Father Grogan and Drs. Higgins and Bidwell were at the scene of the accident immediately after its occurrence, and rendered all the aid in their power. The cause of the accident is attributed to the caving in of the earth upon which the foundation-wall was laid, causing it to fall.

THE "IMPROVED MONGOLYUN."

A Story of Two Children of Confucius.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Ah Quong and Wang Chin left the sunny shores of their Celestial home some five or six years ago and sailed for California under the benignant auspices of Koopmanschop. In due time they landed in San Francisco, and, having escaped massacre at the hands of the raging Hoodlum, they were snugly established in the Chinese quarter, where they remained a brief space, after which they were taken, along with many others of their countrymen, under a "contract" to lay track on the Central Pacific Railroad. There was nothing remarkable about Ah Quong, but Wang Chin is described by the local chronicler as "above the average size of Chinamen, well built, and possessing far more than the average Chinaman's sense and tact." It is further said of him that "he is very light-colored for a Chinaman, his complexion being a bright lemon-color instead of the dirty ochre-color usually characteristic of his race." It is further vouchsafed that "he speaks English with remarkable fluency for a Chinaman who has been in the country only five or six years." From all this we must conclude that Wang Chin is an "uncommon heathen," as will appear hereafter.

But the foregoing facts are not the only evidences of Wang Chin's superiority to the balance of his race; in fact, they are only incidents which serve to prepare us for the reception of the last and crowning testimonial to his greatness. Wang Chin carries a six-shooter "all same Melican man," and in one instance he has shown a capacity to use it not only "all same as," but somewhat more skilfully than, the proud Caucasian. But before proceeding we must go back and take up the thread of our story where we left it. When the Pacific Railroad was completed the contract under which Wang Chin, Ah Quong, and the balance of that gang had come over the Sierras, terminated, and the children of Confucius were paid off and left to look out for themselves. Of course the great majority of them availed themselves of that stipulation in their contracts which necessitates their transportation back from Promontory Point to San Francisco, where they settled down into the dull round of "washee-washee," or strayed off into the deserted gulches to pan over again the golden sands which their less patient Caucasian cousins had deserted long ago.

But Wang Chin was cast in a different mold, and his heart beat with ambitions higher than the wash-board and broader than the deserted sluices of Mokelmune or Michigan Bluff. So he called Ah Quong to him,—by the way he seems to have some sort of peculiar control over the gentler Quong,—they packed up their simple traps, and boldly struck out for White Pine. It was a rare spectacle to see two Chinamen "breaking for the new mines." The traditional thing for poor, simple John to do was to rake over the old sluices; but, as we have already observed, Wang Chin was made of sterner stuff.

Well, in due time the celestial pair reached the new mines, where they dived into the bowels of the mountain and began operations. Everything went smoothly with them for three years. They worked their claims as long as they paid, and when they petered out they went prospecting again until they located a new claim somewhere, just as all the superior Caucasians about them did. They were not molested because they kept out of everybody's way, and their countrymen were not sufficiently numerous in that region to arouse the antagonism of races. But time wore on, and Wang Chin and Ah Quong concluded to migrate to Pioche. To facilitate their movements and carry their utensils they bought a mule, and this brute was the cause of all their troubles. The mule is a troublous animal anyhow. Wang Chin and Ah Quong reached the Pioche country with themselves and their mule in a good state of preservation, and they straightway located a claim. Their appearance in the streets of the mining town created some little surprise and caused a good deal of curious comment; not because of their nationality, for the Pagan Chinee, though scarce, was yet to be found in Pioche; but because the manly loins of the "bright lemon-colored" Wang Chin were encircled by a belt, and because in that belt reposed a six-shooter of the ugliest dragoon pattern, and Wang Chin wore that peculiar ornament of our higher civilization with all the easy grace and charming nonchalance of a fighter to the manner born.

It was distressingly obvious that he was no ordinary Chinaman.

As he passed down the street with an easy, swinging tread, many a veteran and grizzled miner looked askant at him and shook his sage head.

"Why, boys, the d—d Mongolyun's slingin' more style than a feller right from the Mariposas." It could never be tolerated.

But Wang Chin and his comrade went their way in peace, and when they had staked out their claim they turned the mule out in the upper flat to pick up some bunch-grass and shrubs for himself. One day not long afterward, Ah Quong had occasion to go to town, so he caught the mule and rode him in. Now there is always a diversity of opinion in a mining camp about the relative status of the Chinaman and the mule. Some of the more liberal-minded are willing to concede that the Chinaman may, by a stretch of courtesy, ride a mule. Then there are others betwixt and between, who think it about an even thing. But the great majority of the unwashed and unterrified will always be found insisting that "accordin' to the plain intenshun of the nater," the mule ought to ride the Chinaman.

Such a philosopher was James Culley, Esq., or, as the local chronicler describes him, "Jim Culley," who, according to the same authority, was "a no-account sort of a fellow, always getting into scrapes, and not very well liked by anybody. A surly, ill-mannered fellow, who spent most of his time loafing, doing odd jobs of tending bar and the like, but never taking to work like a man ought to do in this country."

It is easy to understand the sort of a fellow Jim Culley was. Anybody who has ever seen a camp in the new mines will recognize his portrait. He is always the fellow who isn't bad enough to warrant the Committee of Safety in taking hold of him, and who is too bad for the good of the town.

Well, Ah Quong came to town and tied his mule to a post. Here was a chance for a philosopher of the school of James Culley, Esq.

He went to the gentle Quong and accused him of stealing that mule.

The gentle Quong endeavored in his childlike way to explain how he "blingee him mule allee time White Pine; no stealee; catchee him fifty dollar all same."

To which lucid exposition of a fair and equitable commercial transaction Mr. Culley rejoined: "Too thin, too thin!" and took the mule. Nobody interfered. It was only a Chinaman.

So Ah Quong trudged back to their little camp without the mule, and told his story to Wang Chin, who, as we have already observed, was made of sterner stuff.

Wang Chin buckled on his six-shooter and started for town. He got there just about sundown. He found Mr. Culley putting that mule through his paces and trying to convince the crowd that it was the same mule which he alleged had been stolen from him some time before. But this legend was also "too thin," because nobody would believe that he had ever been forehanded enough to own a mule.

Wang Chin came up and confronted the spoilator.

"Me likee catchee mule; he mine," said Wang Chin.

Then Mr. Culley turned sadly but firmly to the contumacious celestial. Majestically he straightened himself to his full Caucasian height. Slowly he raised his stalwart arm till it was horizontal with his shoulder. Grimly he pointed down the narrow valley where the soft blue smoke curled up from the Chinaman's camp. Menacingly his eyebrows lowered in scorn. And, compressing all the fierce contempt of his proud bosom into one syllable, he thundered, "*Git!*"

"Me likee catchee mule; he mine," responded the unruffled Wang Chin, while a placid smile irradiated his celestial mug.

"Listen at the d—d pig-tail," said Mr. Culley, nearly choked with mingled wrath and astonishment.

"Me likee catchee mule; he mine," repeated the imperturbable heathen, and he stepped toward the animal.

One all-withering glance of scorn shot from the eyes of the dominant Caucasian, he drew from his jacket a 10-inch toothpick, and made a lunge forward:

"I'll cut your d—d yellow liver out, you greasy, dirty heathen—"

He did not finish the sentence. There were two quick shots, some dust, more smoke. When it lifted the Caucasian lay on his face convulsively clutching at the gravel with his hands. His knife lay on the ground beside him.

Wang Chin stood there with his pistol in his hand, and the same look of unruffled placidity on his features.

"Hang the yellow cuss," said some one.

"No you don't," said a dozen more. "It was a fa'r clatter."

Nerve will tell even in a Chinaman.

"Take yer mule," said some of the men. And Wang Chin took his mule and started for camp. He was an innovator. He ranked with Copernicus and Galileo. He had discovered that a Chinaman can kill a Caucasian to determine the ownership of a mule just as well as a Caucasian himself could have done it. In the estimation of the rude men around him he had elevated his despised race to a footing of equality.

They picked Culley up and laid him on a bunk in a shanty. Both wounds were in the abdomen, the place where the borderer always aims at. Nine out of every ten bullet-wounds inflicted west of the 100th meridian are within a radius of 3 or 4 inches about the umbilicus. It is scientific. A shot in the bowels always paralyzes. But a desperado will nearly always return the fire if he is hit in the face or breast.

One of the miners came up and looked at Culley. When he saw where the wounds were he shook his head. Then he stroked his whiskers thoughtfully.

"These Mongolyuns is improvin'," he said.

Then they buried Mr. Culley, and the next day he was forgot. But the words of the old man sank into all the minds in the camp.

"These Mongolyuns is improvin'."

Something must be done, or the hordes of Improved Mongolyuns will desolate the slope. It can't be endured.

The Practical Man.

From the Scientific American.

He sat beside us in a street-car. He looked over our shoulder at the new copy of the *Scientific American*, which, fresh from the press, was receiving our final scrutiny, and requested the loan of the paper for a moment when we had finished. He glanced at the first page, skimmed over the middle, and peeped into the inside.

"I suppose that paper interests a great many people," he remarked.

We modestly signified our assent.

"Wa'll, it don't me," he interrupted sharply. "It doesn't take no books or papers to learn me my business, you know. Never learned nuthin' from books in my life. Didn't have but a quarter's schoolin', and then I went into the shop. Served my time with old Pete Reynolds of Boston. You know's him mebbe; dead now. Was his foreman; now I'm boss of my own works in the city. I'm a practical man, I am. All yer hollergeys and hosserphys may do well enough to write about; but they ain't no sort'er use in the shop. They just git inter men's heads and set 'em a thinkin' about other things than their work, and then they git inventin', and that's the last of 'em. Why, I had a likely young feller, who used to buy that paper and read on it, dinner hour. Sometimes he's stick it up on on his lathe, until I stopped that, mighty sudden. Wall, one day I caught him scribblin' with a piece of chalk on a bit of board; then I know'd the invention fit had got hold of him, and that he was a goner. A few weeks after he comes to the office, and says he: 'Boss, I've got a little arrangement here that'll make the old lathe do better work,' and he out with one of them reg'lar printed paytents, and showed me a new attachment for making gearins and sich.' 'Wall,' says I to humor him, like 'sonny,' says I, 'you can go make yer masheen and sit it up on the lathe, if yer wanter.' But the ungrateful villin began to say something about royalty and shop rights, and I told the bookkeeper to pay him right off and let him clear out. Blow me if he didn't go over to Smith's, across the street, and rig his affair there; and the first thing I know'd, Smith was turnin' out work at half my prices. Then I had to go find that feller, and pay him his blamed royalty, and a heap it was too."

"Now, there was a good hand just spiled by a-readin'; if he'd a let that ere paper of your'n alone he might ha' been a good, stiddy man, gitten his $3 a day comfortable and reg'lar. Now they say he's makin' stamps by thousands, but he's spiled. Won't be worth nuthin' ever fer work agin. Where'ud I have been if I'd pegged away at books and noozepapers—eh?"

Our practical friend did not wait for an answer; for while we were cogitating a suitable response he suddenly made a bolt out of the car and rushed down a side street toward a dilapidated-looking edifice, which, we conjectured, was none other than the "works."

Our acquaintance carried off our paper. He honestly mailed it back to us the other day. We smiled as we saw the thumb marks on all the pages, and opposite an engraving there was a pencil note of: "I kno a bettur plan than this." Perhaps after all a latent idea in his brain has been aroused, or has he taken the invention fit? Should he see this, he will promptly scout the idea that our humble efforts have awakened him, for "it doesn't take no papers to learn me my business, you know."

How King Theodore of Abyssinia Died.

A few unarmed Abyssinians, attracted by the clamor of music and shouting, mustered courage enough to approach the standard which waved so gaily in the mountain gale; and on beholding one of their countrymen on the ground, they bent over the body, but quickly recoiled with fearful dismay on their faces, exclaiming, "Todros!" "Todros!"

The words attracted the attention of every one, and together they strode toward the body, jostling each other in the endeavor to obtain a glimpse of him the natives styled "Todros, Negus, Negashi of Itiopia."

And what did they see? The body of a native seemingly half famished, clad in coarse upper garments, dingy with wear and ragged with tear, covering undergarments of clean linen!

The face of deep brown was the most remarkable one in Abyssinnia; it bore the appearance of one who had passed through many anxious hours. His eyes, now overspread with a deathly film, gave evidence yet of the piercing power for which they were celebrated. The mouth was well defined and thin-lipped. The lower lip was well adapted to express scorn, and a trace of it was still visible. As he gasped his last, two rows of whitish teeth were disclosed. Over his mouth two strong lines arched to a high aquiline nose. The nostrils expanded widely as he struggled to retain the breath which was rapidly leaving him. The face was broad, high cheek-boned, with a high, prominent forehead and overhanging eyebrows. The hair was divided into three large plaits extending from the forehead to the back of the neck, which latter appeared to be a very tower of strength. The body measured 5 feet and 8 inches, and was very muscular and broad-chested. There was a character about the features denoting great firmness or obstinacy mingled with ferocity; but perhaps the latter idea was suggested upon remembering the many cruelties ascribed to him. And thus was it that we saw the remains of him whom men called Theodorus, Emperor of Abyssinia, the Descendant of Menilek; Son of Solomon, King of Kings, Lord of Earth, Conqueror of Ethiopia, Regenerator of Africa, and Saviour of Jerusalem, now dying—dead by his own hand!

The Irish soldiers took hold of his leg, and roughly dragged him to a hammock, where, after two or three gasps, he breathed his last.—*Stanley's Coomassie at Magdala.*

This Time a Mouse Whips an Alligator.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 3, 1874.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune:

I notice in this day's issue of the *Morning News* an account of a fight between a rat and an alligator, the two having been put in a box together. Your paper is credited with the story. The alligator having got the worst of the fight, and described as "3 feet long," the story may not generally be accepted as truthful, hence I desire to give my experience.

I once owned a pet alligator about 10 or 12 inches long, and had him fixed up nicely, his domicile so arranged that he could take it wet or dry, just as the "gater" preferred. One day I caught a mouse, and concluded to turn it over to my pet, and stood by to watch the result. The mouse was put in the water, and was swimming around, the "gater" advanced to the attack and seized the mouse, which, instantly acting upon the defense, turned upon the alligator, biting it about the eyes and face, caused it to relinquish its hold and beat a hasty retreat. The alligator could not again be induced to come up to the scratch. I deem it superfluous to state that the mouse earned its liberty and obtained it. That the alligator is a natural-born coward no one can deny. Yours, etc., S.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE MATERIAL.

Useful Things Manufactured from That Which Everybody Throws Away.

The utilization of waste articles forms the subject of a book recently published by Mr. P. L. Simmons, of London. It is entitled, "Waste Products and Redeveloped Substances." *Chambers' Journal*, in a review of the book, cites some remarkable instances of the reclamation of waste substances and the uses to which they are turned. Among the most curious cases noted, and one outdoing oleomargerine in the marvelousness of the transformation is that of making

TABLE JELLY OUT OF OLD BOOTS,

which is made the subject of introduction. The *Journal* says:

"Not long since, at the meeting of a club in New York, a jelly was exhibited on the table, and alongside of it an old, well-worn, leather boot. The spectacle of the boot was a mystery until it was explained by one of the members that from the fellow of the boot the jelly had been made by a certain chemical process. Jelly for the table made out of old boots!

"What next? We do not hear that the jelly in question was much appreciated as an article of diet. Its manufacture, however, suggests the propriety of reserving old boots and shoes for one or other of the many purposes in which they may be employed, instead of absolutely throwing them away. Indeed, scraps of all sorts can be advantageously utilized; and now very much more so than ever. 'Waste materials' is a kind of misnomer, for there is almost nothing absolutely 'waste.'

WHAT CHEMISTRY DOES.

"What with chemistry and manufacturing ingenuity, there go on around us the most extraordinary transformations. 'Chemistry, like a prudent housewife,' says Dr. Lyon Playfair in one of his lectures, 'economizes every scrap. The clippings of the traveling tinker are mixed with the paring of horses' hoofs from the smithy, the cast off woolen garments of the poorest inhabitants of the sister isle, and soon afterward, in the form of dyes of brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was possibly one part of the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage, are taken by him in the morning as Seidlitz powders. The offal of the streets, and the washings of coal gas, reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling-bottle, or are used by her to flavor blanc manges for her friends. This economy of art is only an imitation of what we observe in the chemistry of nature. Animals live and die; their dead bodies passing into putridity, escape into the atmosphere, where plants again mould them into forms of organic life; and these plants, actually consisting of a past generation of ancestors, form our present food.'

PAPER.

"It is quite evident from daily experience that there is an immense mass of materials thrown away as useless which might be easily saved and disposed of for general advantage. Paper, for example. What a prodigious waste of note papers, envelopes, pamphlets, circulars, and so on! Basketfuls burnt or carried to the dust-bin. Mr. Simmons asks: 'What becomes of the envelopes of the 3,000,000 of letters passing daily through our post-offices? all of which are worth preserving, for they will fetch from 2 to 3 shillings per cwt.' Rags, as a more marketable material, are better taken care of; yet, as we are informed, six-tenths are irrevocably wasted.

"MARINE STORES,

as they are called, are the well-known establishments at which waste materials are purchased, but much never reaches them. Some years ago, a committee of the London Ragged School set on foot a rag-collecting brigade of boys, with the help of trucks. The enterprise was attended with considerable success. Paper, rags, bones, fat, old carpets, metal, ropes, hats, were collected from householders who were glad to get rid of the refuse. In nine months the boys gathered upwards of eighty-two tons of these materials, besides about 50,000 bottles. One of the articles was a bag containing a million of used postage stamps, which had been collected and stored up by some fanatic.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

"On old used leather, such as that of the boot there have been various schemes of utilization. By dissolving the leather by steam and certain acids, it is possible to produce printing rollers for cotton fabrics; but it seems preferable to cut the leather in pieces, mix them with a cementing liquid, and then squeeze the whole into a mass of different thicknesses, according to the purpose required, such as material for making up the soles and heels of boots and shoes. With a quantity of paste and the force of a steam engine, shreds are made to assume the appearance of cakes of leather,—technically, pancakes or pasted stock,—which are largely used in the wholesale shoe manufacture of Massachusetts. There is another method in that country of using up shavings and scraps of leather. 'These are ground to a powder, resembling coarse snuff, and this powder is then mixed with certain gums and other substances so thoroughly that the whole mass becomes a kind of melted leather. In a short time this dries a little, and is rolled out to the desired thickness, perhaps one-twelfth of an inch; it is now quite solid, and said to be entirely water-proof.' There are various processes patented for melting down leather waste, and producing large sheets of artificial leather, possessing water-proof qualities, but we have not space to go into any account of them.

BONES.

"Bones, new and old, wherever they can be picked up, are put to a variety of uses. The fresher kinds of shank-bones serve for making the handles of knives, forks, and tooth-brushes. From some, gelatine is extracted. When not serviceable for these purposes, they are crushed into powder for manure. Bone-dust is worth from £5 to £5 10s. per ton. Farmers buy it in large quantities for fertilizing their fields. The importation of this convenient fertilizer from foreign countries is immense. Stories are told of battle-fields being plundered for the sake of the decaying bones of soldiers who have fallen. Researches for the material of bone-dust are carried on upon a large scale in the ancient cemeteries and pyramids of Egypt. Long ago, when the people of that country mummified the bodies of their relatives, and stowed them ceremoniously away in caverns, they were not aware that they were only preserving them for manure in a distant European island.

MUTTON FROM THE SARCOPHAGUS.

"A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, facetiously remarks: 'Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day at Sakhara I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river laden with nets, in which were femora, tibia, and other bony bits of the human form, some 200 weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry, I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence to be shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk, and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land! But Egypt is always a place of wonders.'

OLD CLOTHES.

"Nothing seems to be so thoroughly used up as old clothes. The buying and selling of cast-off apparel is a great business in London. Usually the worn garments are freshened up by dye-stuffs, pressed, and otherwise doctored for the market. The process of dressing them is called clobbering, and this in itself is a business. The better class of old dress coats, when nicely clobbered, have a respectable appearance. Clerks with poor salaries, waiters, small tradesmen, and curates with meagre stipends, are among the purchasers. Coats and other woolen garments which have done good service are exported to Ireland and Holland, where you may see them in great quantities for sale at the fairs and markets. As regards the sale of second-hand ladies' dresses, the trade is everywhere on the increase. Silks, lace, shawls, frills, and all sorts of frippery, are purchased by dealers, whose names are seen in advertisements, and are retailed by them on a very comprehensive scale. Servants are not said to be the buyers. The chief customers for the used-through, in many cases, elegant dresses are ladies who aspire to a showy exterior. Second or third-hand chignons, we doubt not, are eagerly pounced on.

SAVAGE FINERY.

"It is amusing to know that liveries, scarlet military tunics, and various official garments, decorated with lace, find a ready sale on the west coast of Africa, to which shiploads are exported. There these gaudy articles of apparel, and the gaudier the better, are purchased for purposes of barbaric splendor. Think of a negro chief seated complacently under his court umbrella, dreassed in a cast-off tunic of the Life Guards, or in one of the livery coats of the Lord Mayor's attendants! Used scarlet regimentals are said to be largely exported to Russia, to be cut up as facings for civil officials, though this we can hardly credit. Silk velvet waistcoats, when even pretty well worn, find a market among German and Polish Jews to be made into skull-caps; it being one of the points of Hebrew etiquette to have the head covered on ceremonious occasions, dinner-parties included. Old velvet waistcoats from England turned into caps for Jewish worshipers in that strangely antique synagogue on the banks of the Moldau!

SHODDY.

"However woolen garments may be disposed of time after time, they are at length no longer passable, and then comes a total revolution in their character; the buttons are taken off, the linings torn out, and what remains of the fabric is ground by machinery into 'devil's dust.' This is the first step in what may be called the resurrection in old clothes. When a coat will not so much as hang together to dress up a scare-crow, it will still make down into very good shoddy, as the devil's dust is politely named. The meaning of this is, that the garment is torn up by toothed wheels into a condition of loose fibres, which, on being properly sifted, are mixed with fresh wool, carded, spun, and woven into cloth. There is a triumph of art! The shoddy, or mungo, as it is sometimes called, after being fit for the dung-heap, is incorporated with what appears exceedingly beautiful cloth, and is again proudly exhibited as Sunday clothes on the backs of thousands of wearers. The thing seems ridiculous, if not a bit of a cheat; but let us not be too hard on shoddy. There is not a sufficiency of fresh wool for all the world. And as woolen goods are in an overgrowing demand, what better can be suggested than that the elastic fibers of the old garment should be wrought up into an article agreeable to the eye, and productive of bodily comfort? All hail to the values and virtues of shoddy! He was a great man who thought out that marvelous invention.

AFTER SHODDY—BEER.

"After all, shoddy cannot be expected to stand more than a single bolting. Usually, when the garment which is half shoddy has served its turn, it is thought to have fairly done its duty; the time has come when it should be resolved into its original elements, and, by a chemical change, help on our social system. In plain English, the shoddified rags must sink into the condition of manure for various vegetable products. In the south of France and of Italy, old woolen rags are used as manure for olive trees, for which purpose they are in popular request. In England they are appreciated as manure for hops; wherefore, we may say, that the ultimate destiny of our old coats and trowsers is the imparting of a certain savory bitter to the beer in general use. The substance of old clothes a property in an ordinary beverage!

SOAP-SUDS.

"Of all the things in the world which appear utterly worthless are soap-suds. Mr. Simmons takes a different view. He tells us that 'soap-suds as a stimulant of vegetable life cannot be too highly appreciated.' We cannot go into his arguments on the great value of soap-suds, and it is sufficient to say that, when poured out as a manure, they are of prodigious efficacy. The French, who are up to everything in the chemical line, have taken a proper view of the value of soap-suds. Whether from private dwellings in Paris, or from the barges of the blanchisseuses, the Seine must have a good deal of soap floating about it in a wasteful kind of way, to say nothing of the greasy pollution from dead dogs and cats. There was a fortune, if properly looked after. An enterprising firm, fortified by the authority of the Prefect, determined to begin a system of skimming the Seine. You would imagine it was a nonsensical idea. Quite a mistake. By uniting the skimmings of the river with the offal from hospitals, the firm is able, by the aid of chemistry, steam, and cookery, to fatten 3,000 pigs, and to produce annually 500,000 pounds of soap."

SUDDEN DEATH.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 10.—Yesterday during the service at the Methodist Church in Edinboro, this county, Miss Sally Goodwin was observed to faint. She was carried into the vestibule where she immediately expired. So far as known, she was in good health up to the moment of death.

Doomed to Die.

An egg was Tom's stumbling-block. He could have got dozens of them on his master's counter, but that would have been theft; besides, he preferred his eggs new-laid, and not imported. So, with the intention of ministering to his cravings, Tom used to pay occasional visits to the heneries of the neighbors. He also had a habit of making a pilgrimage to an adjoining village, and calling at the house of a man called Archie, a weaver and customer of his master's. Archie was very fond of Tom, and always made him welcome. Not so, however, a man called Dan, who lived in the next house. For this man openly accused Tom of stealing his eggs; and there was, no doubt, some truth in it, for Dan's wife swore she had seen Tom more than once coming out through the hen-hole in the barn door, with his beard still yellow with the yolk of a stolen egg. Dan resolved to be revenged, and at once set about encompassing the poor pussy's death. He so arranged a bag beneath the hen-hole, that on Tom's going through he would be certain to pop into it, and so make himself prisoner. The first time the bag was set Dan only captured his own cock, the next time a stray hen of a neighbor; but this only made him more determined, and eventually he was successful. Tom was a prisoner, and condemned to instant execution by Dan and his wife Bell. Bell, indeed, was even more bitter against the cat than her husband. Just then pussy's friend, the weaver, happened to come upon the scene, and hearing what had occurred and what was about to follow, he pleaded long and hard for his little friend's life, and even threatened the terrors of the law; but Dan was inexorable. Die Tom should, he said, if he himself should hang for it. He "killed" the cat by dashing the sack many times against the gable-wall of his own house. "He's quiet enough, now," said Dan. "Make siccar," said Bell; and she commenced hitting Tom with the spade she had brought to dig his grave. "You ugly black brute," she cried; "you'll steal nae mair eggs in this warld." Dan then threw the sack over his shoulders, and, accompanied by his wife as grave-digger, and Archie, the weaver, as chief mourner, they proceeded to the garden to bury the unfortunate Tom. A grave was dug at the foot of a goosebery bush, and Dan, opening the mouth of the sack, proceeded to shake out the mangled remains of the cat. You may judge of the chagrin and disgust of Dan and his cruel Bell when those same mangled remains no sooner touched the ground than they got together again somehow, and, springing out of the grave, made their way like greased lightning out of the garden and off. The tables were turned. Dan was chief mourner now. "Curse the cat!" he roared. Dan's wife was equal to the occasion. "You're a fool, gudeman," she said,—and, indeed, he did not look much unlike one,—"the cat's the deevil, and you can fill in the grave yersel'."—*Cats. By W. Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M., R. N.*

The President and South Carolina.

Judge T. J. Mackey, one of the most prominent Republicans of South Carolina, in a recent speech said: "Four or five weeks ago I visited Washington, and at the suggestion of a distinguished Republican Senator called upon President Grant. Hardly had I taken a seat before he asked, 'What do you mean by such a Government as you have in South Carolina?' I replied, 'I hope you do not mean that I supported it in its iniquity?' 'I mean that all Republicans are responsible, unless it is checked at the ballot-box,' replied the President. And while the President speaks calmly of all the great battles he fought, or the most stirring events of the War in which he participated, yet when I talk to him of South Carolina his apparently pulseless lips quiver, his veins and his eyes enlarge, and he says: 'You must stop the robbery!' As a Republican, I regard this as a field order, and am moving under it."

The Fastest Steamboat in the World.

From the New York Mail, Aug. 8.

The Mary Powell yesterday made her trip from this city to Poughkeepsie—75 miles—in the unprecedented time of three hours and nineteen minutes, deducting the twenty minutes spent at the various landings. It is also reported that she made the run from this city to Piermont, 28 miles, in one hour.

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN—On the 8th inst., the wife of John S. Newman, of a daughter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DEATHS.

WHITEHOUSE—Entered into rest on Monday morning, Aug. 10, at his residence, 445 West Washington-st., after a brief illness, the Rt. Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois.

GRIFFIN—Aug. 10, John Griffin, aged 1 year 11 months and 15 days, infant son of John and Mary Griffin. Funeral from late residence, 839 South Halsted-st., to Calvary by cars.

JENKS—At Evanston, Ill., Aug. 7, Minnie, infant daughter of W. M. Jenks, aged 2 years and 4 months.

RICHEY—Aug. 10, of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. Clissold, 424 Warren-av., Sarah E., wife of Dr. W. S. Richey, aged 34 years.

MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALEDONIA PARK.

CALEDONIAN PICNIC AND GAMES,

THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

OVER $400 IN CASH PRIZES!

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

Trains leave corner of Halsted and Carroll at 9:30, 10:30 and 12:30. Tickets, $1; Children, 25c.

D. J. MACKELLAR, Chief.
WM. FORREST, Sec'y.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY.

Twelve Entirely New Special Stars!

The world-famed Irish and German specialists,

BARNEY and RICKEY,

The first time of TAKING THE PLEDGE.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS, THE CARONS, THE PRATTS, THE LILLY SISTERS, CARRIE LAVARNIE, REYNOLDS BROTHERS, CHAS. PARKS, MARTHA WREN and JAMES COLLINS, FRANKIE. Revival of the rare old-time Minstrelsy by SURRIDGE, CARTER, KAYNE, RICCI, and LANG. The Dramatic Company in the Romantic Drama,

THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAW.

Remember the prices, the lowest in America. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2. Wonderful Success of SCHUMANN'S WORLD-FAMOUS

Trans-Atlantic Novelty Combination!

34 ARTISTS! in their peculiar specialty.

THE PARISIAN FOLLY!

The most varied and recherche entertainment in the world.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

LAST WEEK OF PARIS!

Must Positively Close Aug. 15.

☞ Don't fail to see it this week.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, &c., TUESDAY, August 11, at 9½ a. m.

Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c. Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. Also, 25,000 Choice Segars.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WE SHALL OFFER AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 9½ a. m. prompt, A large and very fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS,

FOR FALL TRADE. The early buyer has a choice from a full stock, and at less prices than when the city is full of buyers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock,

At stores 50 and 52 Clark-st. (under Sherman House. The mantels will be sold complete with grates when desired. Sale positive. Every mantel to be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Friday Morning, Aug. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture in great variety; Extension Tables, Marble-top Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, Plated Ware, General Merchandise. Also, 50 doz. ASSORTED CANES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 and 43 South Canal-st.

LIQUORS And Saloon Fixtures,

At our Salesrooms, 41 and 43 South Canal-st.,

Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 10 a. m.,

We shall sell 18 brls of Brandies, Malt Whiskies, Wines, and Gins,—8 casks of Brandies, Gin, and Wines, 10 kegs of Assorted Liquors, 6 cases Flasks, a lot of Cordials, Cigars, and Tobacco, Bar, Counter, and Fixtures, large Grained Ice Box, Chromos, Steel Engravings, Matting, &c., including contents of a first-class saloon. Also 5 chests of Tea. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 9:30 a. m.

Our large salesrooms are overcrowded with desirable and necessary goods, and consignors want money. Besides an immense stock of Furniture, &c., we will sell 25 new Harness, 15 Refrigerators, 12 Silver and B. W. Frame Show Cases, 1 Soda Fountain, 1 new double-seated Carriage. At 12 m., 4 Pianos, 1 Organ, and 1 Melodeon. Attend this sale.

HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS.

By WILLIS, FLYNN & CO., 196 and 197 Randolph-st.

REGULAR TUESDAY SALE AT AUCTION,

Aug. 11, at 9½ o'clock a. m. Rep and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Chamber Suites, Hair, Husk, and Spring Mattresses, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, and Bar-room Furniture.

WILLIS, FLYNN & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 a. m., Furniture of all kinds, Carpets, and General Merchandise.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWARDS & CO.

At 133 WEST MADISON-ST., Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at 7 p. m., we shall offer for sale 600 of the finest Chromos, Steel Engravings, Lithographs, Looking Glasses, etc., in the market to the highest bidder. No reserve whatever. Our instructions are to sell at any sacrifice. Remember that this stock is entirely new, and not old and damaged, as is usually sold at auction. Call early if you want a bargain. Seats for ladies.

EDWARDS & CO., Auctioneers.